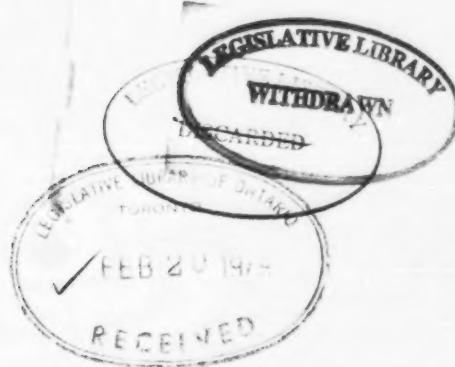


brunswick

Profile

NEW BRUNSWICK IN PROFILE



**PUBLISHED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT**

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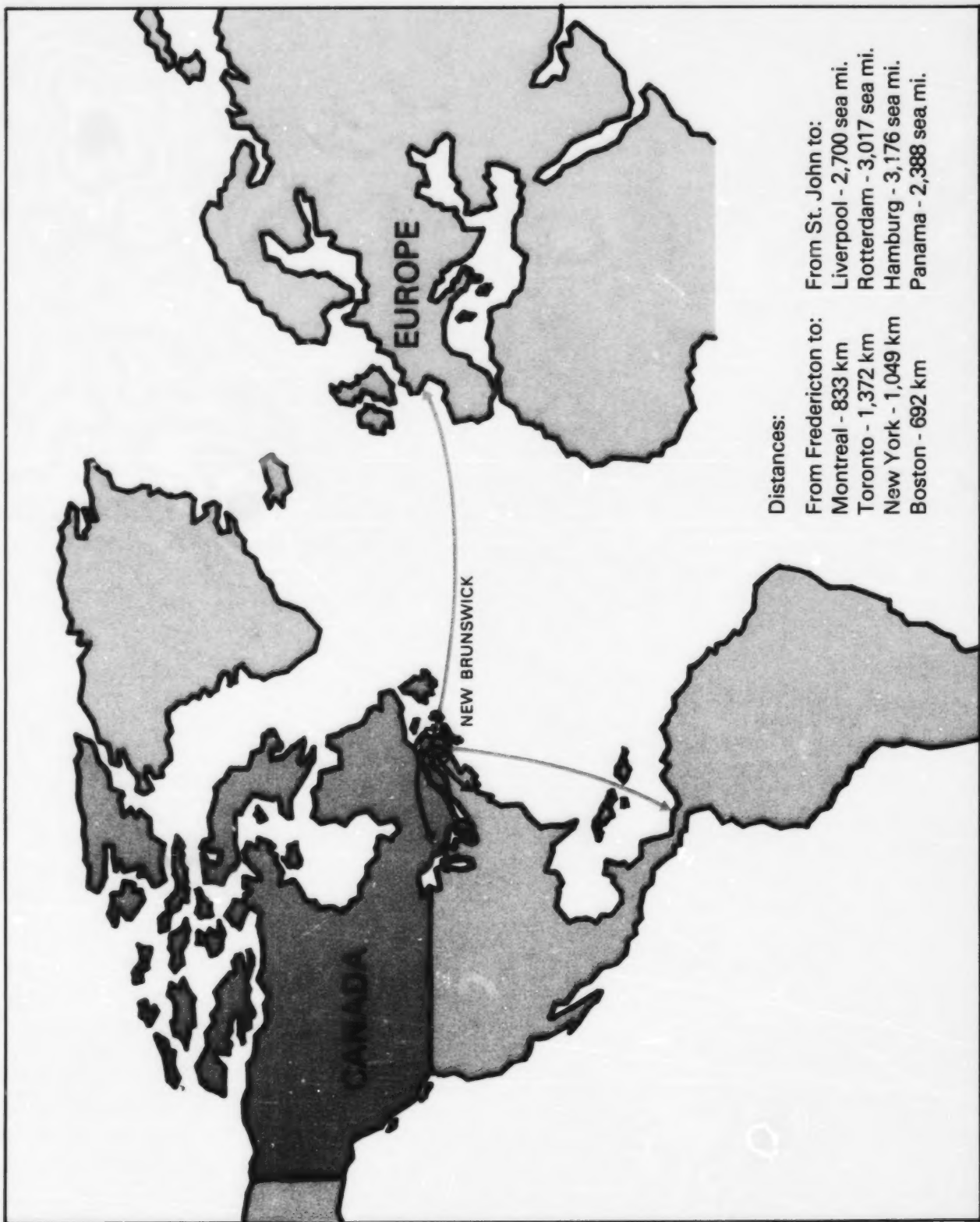
Introduction

NEW BRUNSWICK IN PROFILE has been prepared by the Department of Commerce and Development in cooperation with other provincial departments and agencies. Thanks are extended to all those who contributed, and in particular to the Office of the Economic Advisor.

The purpose of this publication is to provide a comprehensive overview of information on New Brunswick which might be useful to provincial industry, or to anyone interested in doing business in New Brunswick.

We hope the profile fulfills this purpose.

Hon. Gerald S. Merrithew
Minister



INDEX

Location, Topography & Geology	5
Climate & Climatic Regions	7
Government	9
Finance & Taxation	11
The Economy	13
Population	17
Labor Force	19
Agriculture & Forestry	23
Fishing	27
Mining	31
Manufacturing	35
Education	39
Health Services	41
Recreation	43
Transportation (Highways, Rail, Water, Air)	47
Telecommunications Services	53
Cities & Industrial Parks	55
Industrial Assistance (New Brunswick Industrial Assistance, Federal Incentives, Regional Development Assistance)	58

Location

The Province of New Brunswick, on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, is a roughly rectangular area of about 28,000 square miles (73,500 square kilometres). Its approximate position on the map is between 45 to 48 degrees latitude, and 64 to 69 degrees longitude.

New Brunswick is bounded on three sides by water: Chaleur Bay in the northeast, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait in the east, and the Bay of Fundy and Chignecto Bay in the south. The province of Quebec and the state of Maine lie to the northwest and west. In the southeastern corner of the province, the 13-mile Isthmus of Chignecto forms the boundary with Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick's capital city, Fredericton, in the southwestern part of the province, is 518 miles (829 km.) by highway from Montreal; 853 (1,368 km.) from Toronto; and 627 (1,003 km.) from New York. Flying time from the capital to Montreal is approximately 65 minutes; to Toronto, one hour 50 minutes; and to New York (via Montreal), three hours, 10 minutes.

The province's major port city, Saint John, on the Bay of Fundy in the south, is 2,338 nautical miles from Panama; 2,977 from London; 3,020 from Antwerp; and 3,176 from Hamburg.

Topography

The topography of New Brunswick is dominated by three main features: — the Chaleur Up-lands in the northwest, the New Brunswick Low-land in the east, and the New Brunswick Highland. The third area is further divided into the Miramichi, St. Croix, and Caledonia Highlands.

Mount Carleton in the Miramichi Highland

rises to 3,690 feet (807m.) the highest point in the province. The highlands are wooded, abound in lakes and streams, and are noted for their fish and game. The St. Croix and Caledonia Highlands, generally lower than those of the Miramichi area, give the southern coastline its rocky, high-cliffed character and unsurpassed scenery.

General Geology

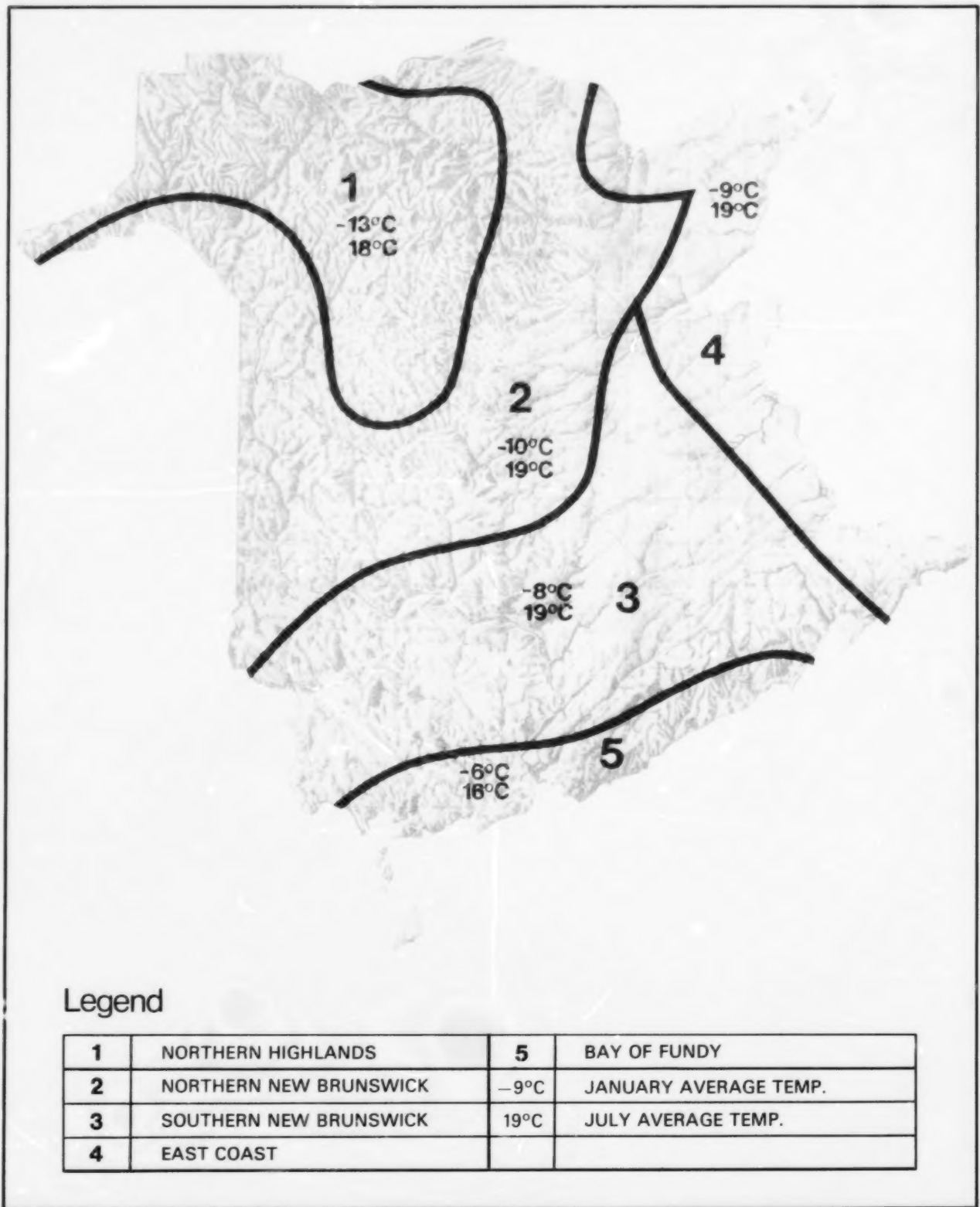
New Brunswick is underlain mainly by Palaeozoic strata. Late Precambrian sedimentary and volcanic rocks predominate in the southeastern part of the province and isolated basins with Triassic sandstones and volcanic flows outcrop only along the Bay of Fundy.

Limestones, dolomites, quartzites and their metamorphosed equivalents are well-exposed at Saint John and probably underlie all younger rocks throughout the province. Proterozoic rhyolitic to andesitic tuffs, flows and cherts occur northeast of Saint John, and lithologically similar rocks of early Ordovician age outcrop in the area south and west of Bathurst. Ordovician strata to the southwest include: quartzites, carbonaceous greywackes, argillites, and minor flows. In most places Ordovician and early Silurian strata appear to be structurally

conformable. Silurian sedimentary rocks underlie large parts of the province, and consist mainly of greywackes, argillites and siltstones. Tilted and blockfaulted rhyolitic, trachytic and andesitic flows and tuffs of Silurian-Devonian age outcrop in the northern, western and southern parts of the province. Granitic batholiths were emplaced during the Devonian, and accompanied widespread folding and faulting of the Acadian orogeny.

Early Palaeozoic strata are unconformably overlain by late Devonian, Carboniferous and Triassic conglomerates, sandstones, evaporites, and thin rhyolitic-basaltic flows and tuffs. Carboniferous deformation is restricted to the Bay of Fundy area. New Brunswick was affected by Pleistocene glaciation, and deposits of sand, gravel and clay cover most of the province.

Topography and Climate



Climate

The climate of New Brunswick is humid continental, with generally adequate precipitation ranging from 81 cm. to 140 cm. per year with no pronounced dry season. 15 to 30 per cent of the annual precipitation falls as snow, seasonal accumulations ranging from less than 203 cm. to over 305 cm. The mean annual temperature for New Brunswick in recent years has ranged from 2°C to 6°C. The principal climatic controls are distance from the coast and elevation above sea level.

Precipitation is highest along the range of hills near the Bay of Fundy coast, then generally decreases inland. There is a tendency toward winter

dryness inland, while southern New Brunswick, the Bay of Fundy region in particular, exhibits a pronounced winter maximum. Precipitation is lighter along the east coast and in some of the broader interior valleys; over the northern highlands, however, increased summer shower activity results in higher values of annual precipitation.

Mean annual temperatures increase from north to south, although the range between winter and summer is noticeably suppressed along the Bay of Fundy coast where summer temperatures are as much as 3°C cooler than inland. Extremes of temperature have ranged from -47°C to 38°C.

Climatic Regions

1. Northern Highlands — This region is heavily forested with few settlements. The general topography is 1,000 - 2,000 feet (300 - 600m.) with many sharp valleys. Summers are cool and showery; winters are cold, and somewhat drier, but with a high proportion of snow. Precipitation totals 94 - 112cm., 51 - 58cm. during May to September. Average temperatures range from -13°C in January to 18°C in July. Frosts may occur in any month.

2. Northern New Brunswick — The area is generally below 1,000 feet (300m.), but far enough removed from coastal influence that precipitation in the summer half of the year is greater than in the winter. Winters are long and cold. Precipitation totals 94 - 112cm. annually. 43 - 51 cm. during May to September. Temperatures average -11°C in January and 19°C in July with a frost-free season of 80 - 120 days.

3. Southern New Brunswick — Generally lowlands, the region is well settled and supports a diversified agricultural sector. Winters are milder and wetter than further north, summers are hotter

and dryer. Mean annual precipitation decreases from 114cm. along the southern boundary to 99 - 107cm. further inland, only 38 - 46cm. of which falls during May to September. Average temperatures range from -8°C in January to 19°C in July, with frost-free season of 120 - 140 days.

4. East Coast — This region includes the flat coastal areas bordering the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. Precipitation totals 81 - 97cm. annually. 36 - 41 cm. during May to September. Average temperatures range from -8°C in January to 19°C in July, with a frost-free season of 120 - 140 days.

5. Bay of Fundy — This region is marked by heavier precipitation, particularly during winter, and milder temperatures. However, summers are relatively cool, with frequent intrusions of coastal fog. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 114 to 140cm., only 43 - 51 cm. of which occurs during May to September. Average temperatures range from -7°C in January to 17°C in July. The frost-free season is 120 - 160 days.



Government

Canada, a sovereign nation and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was constituted in 1867, and is composed of ten provinces and two territories. The Parliament of Canada consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Except when personally present, the Queen is represented by the Governor-General of Canada. The members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General, while the members of the House of Commons are elected by popular vote. The executive power in the Government of Canada is vested in the Governor-General in Council, that is, the Governor-General acting on the advice of the Cabinet. Members of the Cabinet are selected from among the members of the House of Commons and Senate.

Under the constitution of Canada, which is contained in the British North America Act of 1867 and amendments thereto, provincial legislatures are assigned jurisdiction over education, municipal institutions, property and civil rights, natural resources, and other matters of purely provincial or local concern, while the federal parliament has jurisdiction over all subjects not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures. These include such matters as the federal public debt and property, the regulation of trade and commerce, sea coast and inland fisheries, currency and coinage, banks and banking, national defence, the postal service, railways, navigation and shipping.

The Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Assembly. The Lieutenant-Governor, who is the representative of the Queen, is appointed by the Governor-General of Canada in Council. The present Lieutenant-Governor of the province, the Honourable Hedard J. Robichaud, took office on October 8, 1971. The Legislative Assembly is made up of 58 members elected by the people for a term of five years, and may be dissolved at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor on the advice of the Premier of the province. The last general election was held on October 23, 1978, at which time the Progressive Conservative Party was returned to office for a third term. The seat of government is in Fredericton.

Executive power in New Brunswick is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor acting on the advice of

the Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislative Assembly. Members of the Council are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the nomination of the Premier from members of the Legislative Assembly. There are currently 19 members of the Executive Council, including the Premier, who acts as President of the Council. They are as follows:

Premier:

HON. RICHARD B. HATFIELD

Agriculture and Rural Development:

HON. MALCOLM MACLEOD

Commerce and Development:

HON. GERALD S. MERRITHEW

Education:

HON. CHARLES GALLAGHER

Environment:

HON. ERIC L. KIPPING

Finance:

HON. FERNAND G. DUBE

Fisheries:

HON. JEAN GAUVIN

Health:

HON. BRENDA ROBERTSON

Justice:

HON. RODMAN E. LOGAN

Labour and Manpower:

HON. MABEL DeWARE

Municipal Affairs:

HON. HORACE B. SMITH

Natural Resources:

HON. J. W. BIRD

Social Services:

HON. LESLIE L. HULL

Supply and Services:

HON. HAROLD FANJOY

Tourism:

HON. LELAND MCGAW

Transportation:

HON. WILFRED BISHOP

Treasury Board:

HON. JEAN-MAURICE SIMARD

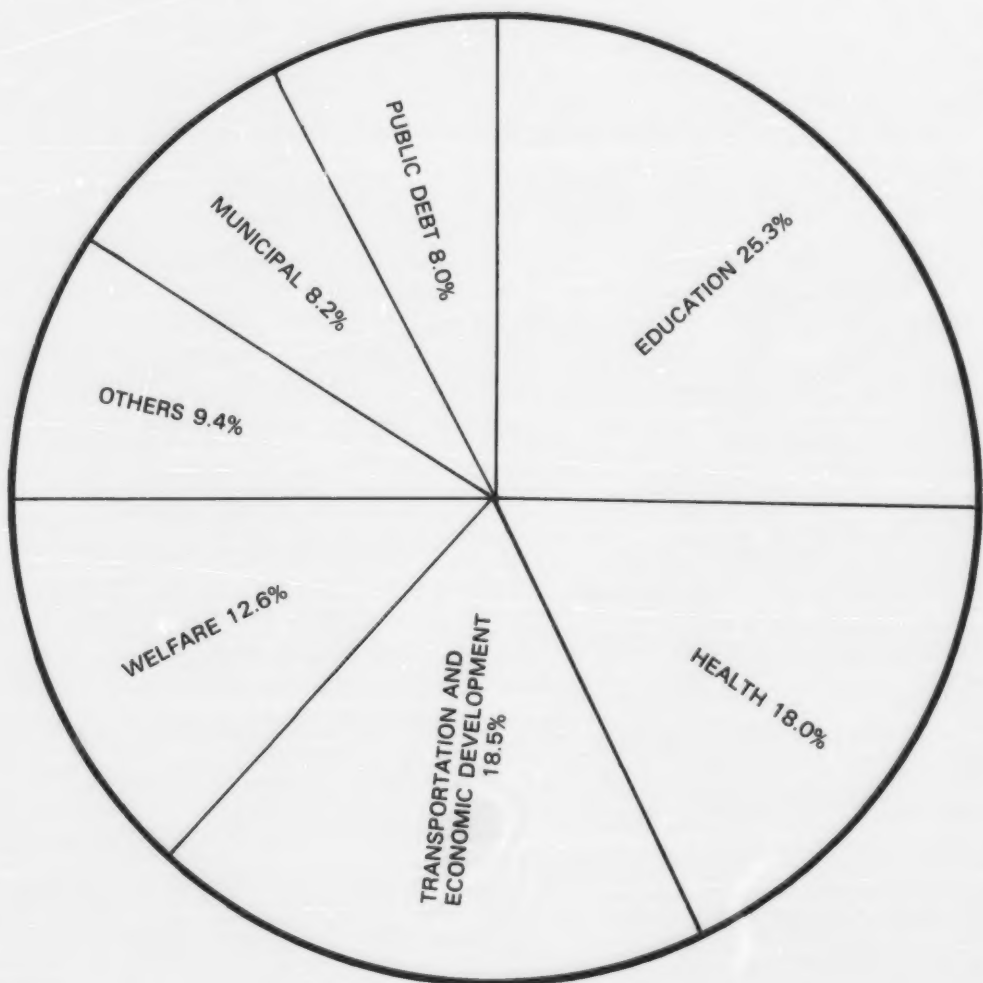
Youth, Recreation and Culture:

HON. JEAN-PIERRE OUELLET

N.B. Electric Power Commission:

HON. G. W. N. COCKBURN

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION
OF
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION,
ORDINARY AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
AND
LOANS AND ADVANCES
1978 - 79 BUDGET ESTIMATES



Finance and Taxation

Under the British North America Act of 1867, a provincial legislature has the power to impose direct taxation within the province in order to raise revenue for provincial purposes, and the power to borrow money on the sole credit of the province. Funds necessary for government operations during each fiscal year are voted by the provincial legislature.

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements

In 1977 the provinces completed negotiations with the federal government for new fiscal arrangements to cover the next five years. Equalization payments are to be continued to provinces which are below the national average per capita in their capacity to raise revenues from their own sources. These are intended to enable lower income provincial governments to provide a reasonable standard of services to the public without having to resort to excessive rates of taxation. The 1978 - 79 estimate of equalization payments to New Brunswick is \$323.7 million.

A major component of the fiscal arrangements, "Established Programs Financing" (EPF), replaces cost-sharing agreements for Medicare, hospital insurance and post-secondary education. In EPF, the shared-cost revenues have been replaced by a transfer of income tax room and cash grants to the provinces. In addition, certain types of extended health care expenditures are no longer cost-shared; payment is now determined by formula. The 1978-79 estimate of monies from the federal government for EPF is \$144.7 million.

Under the new fiscal arrangements, the federal government is to continue to collect, free of charge, personal and corporate income taxes which are payable under the provincial Income Tax Act and to make payments to the province of the taxes collected.

The nominal personal income tax rate in New Brunswick at present is 55.5 per cent of the federal basic tax. The actual amount of income tax levied, however, is reduced by three per cent as a result of reductions announced in 1976 and 1978. An additional 2.5 per cent reduction will come into effect on Jan. 1, 1979, thus providing for a total 5.5 per cent reduction.

Effective January 1, 1977, the rate of provincial corporation tax for small business was lowered from 10 per cent to nine per cent and that for

large business increased to 12 per cent. For the 1978 - 79 fiscal year the estimate of revenue from personal and corporate income taxes is \$209.9 million.

The Province of New Brunswick levies a mining income tax which is not included in the federal-provincial Tax Collection Agreement. The rate was amended as of April 1, 1977. The new system consists of a two-tier structure involving a two per cent royalty based on a modified net smelter return, plus a 16 per cent levy on net profit. New profit is defined as the mine's gross income, minus transportation, refining, smelting, milling and mining costs, minus the two per cent royalty paid, and minus specified allowances for depreciation, financing expenses and processing.

Property and Business Taxes

Provincial property tax on owner-occupied residential property has been progressively reduced since 1975. As of Jan. 1, 1978, the effective tax rate on these properties was reduced from 37-1/2c to zero, thereby eliminating provincial property tax on owner-occupied residential property in incorporated areas. A tax of 40c per \$100 of assessment on owner-occupied residential property in unincorporated areas was introduced effective April 1, 1978.

In the 1977 budget the business tax rate based on real property was reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per \$100 of assessment for the first \$60,000 of assessment, to be effective January 1, 1978. This tax rate will be further reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00 per \$100 of assessment for those business properties assessed at \$60,000 or less, effective Jan. 1, 1979.

Revenues and Expenditures

The New Brunswick Government estimated that for the 1978 - 79 fiscal year total expenditures, including those on ordinary and capital accounts as well as loans and advances, would be \$1,441 million. Total revenues and recoveries on the above accounts are estimated at \$1,313.7 million. As is the case with the other Atlantic Provinces, New Brunswick relies heavily on revenues from the federal government, the largest single revenue source being equalization grants. Of the total 1978 - 79 estimated ordinary account revenues of \$1,254.5 million, about 46.9 per cent is to be received from the federal government.

The Economy

The New Brunswick economy, in the past, has been characterized by a dependence on the primary industries. Proximity to the United States, the locational attribute of year-round ice-free ports on the Atlantic Ocean and historical cultural and economic ties with Western Europe have resulted in reliance on trade in export markets. Although the province's industrial structure is still heavily oriented towards the extractive industries, the manufacturing sector is becoming more important as a generator of income and employment.

Income and Expenditure

In 1977, New Brunswick's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated at a record level of over \$4 billion. During the 1971 - 1977 period, the GDP increased at an average annual rate of 14.6 per cent. This was slightly higher than the average annual rate of 14.4 per cent for Canada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Over this period real GDP increased by over 4.8 per cent annually compared with a 4.6 per cent growth rate for Canada.

Personal income in New Brunswick was estimated at \$3,811 million in 1977, more than double the \$1,576 million of 1971. In per capita terms, personal income for the province as a proportion of Canada increased from 72.3 per cent in 1971 to an estimated 75.4 per cent in 1977.

New capital investment in the province more than doubled between 1971 and 1977, rising from \$497 million in 1971 to an estimated \$1,110 million in 1977. Between 1971 and 1977, capital outlays on new construction climbed by an estimated 164 per cent to \$754 million in 1977. Expenditures of \$356 million on new machinery and equipment in 1977 were 69 per cent higher than 1971 expenditures of \$211 million. Although all sectors contributed to the expansion, the major impetus was derived from the utilities, institutional and government services and housing sectors.

Personal consumption also increased rapidly during this period. Personal expenditures on goods and services increased from \$1,294 million in 1971 to \$2,652 million in 1976, an increase of 105 per cent. Services were up 93 per cent, while purchases of commodities increased 112 per cent. The estimated \$1,565 million value of retail trade in the province in 1977 is almost double the 1971 level. Almost every type of retail establishment shared in the rapid expansion.

During the period 1971 - 1977, provincial retail prices seem to have increased less rapidly than in the nation. The all-item Consumer Price Index (1971 = 100) for Saint John increased by 59.2 per cent to 159.2 in 1977 compared with an increase of 60.8 per cent in the index for Canada.

Exports have been of major importance in the development of the province. Indeed, it is estimated that about 23 per cent of GPP is generated in the export sector.

Although the province exports a wide variety of products it is heavily dependent on only a few. Almost two-thirds of the \$953 million of export revenue generated in 1977 came from sales of five products — zinc in ores or concentrates, lumber, woodpulp, paper for printing and paperboard.

The province's export sales are concentrated to a great extent in the American market. In 1977 the composition of export sales was as follows: United States, 51 per cent; United Kingdom, nine per cent; European Economic Community, 20 per cent. The balance was destined mainly for the West Indies and South America.

Output

Mainstays of the provincial economy have, historically, been the primary sectors. As the economy matured, processing of natural resources also became important. In the post-war era construction and electric power became major industries in the region. During the sixties and seventies this trend was accentuated.

It is estimated that in the years between 1971 and 1976 the net value of commodity production in the province's goods-producing industries increased by 113 per cent. Trends in the various industries over this period were largely parallel so that relative shares were maintained. The largest relative advance was registered by electric power (up 130 per cent). The only industry which did not double was fisheries, which saw an increase of 53 per cent. The net value of commodity production in the manufacturing sector in 1976 was estimated at \$626 million, 111 per cent higher than the \$297 million of 1971.

RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS
(in thousands of dollars)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	206,922	248,318	269,645	288,794
Grocery confectionary and sundries store	60,197	71,583	82,307	77,083
All other food stores	11,441	16,536	17,381	17,088
Department stores	96,846	117,476	134,335	144,310
General merchandise stores	54,525	54,163	47,912	47,850
General stores	34,065	41,924	54,024	59,212
Variety stores	47,568	51,579	54,310	54,328
Motor vehicle dealers	242,502	268,452	292,661	312,509
Used car dealers	x	x	x	x
Service stations	68,582	82,316	102,633	111,568
Garages	16,146	18,946	20,176	13,956
Automotive parts and accessories store	27,705	32,820	35,281	36,741
Men's clothing stores	9,931	13,207	16,307	19,164
Women's clothing stores	12,807	17,639	17,948	21,572
Family clothing stores	15,721	18,040	19,221	17,311
Specialty shoe stores	x	x	x	x
Family shoe stores	5,972	7,799	10,713	11,637
Hardware stores	12,842	15,423	19,675	20,743
Household furniture stores	23,248	32,848	32,514	32,437
Household appliance stores	2,150	3,379	3,748	3,855
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	4,333	1,761	2,381	3,917
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	25,299	30,026	40,807	48,527
Book and stationery stores	3,998	5,067	5,310	4,839
Florists	3,302	4,077	5,203	6,286
Jewellery stores	8,914	10,808	12,022	12,128
Sporting goods and accessories stores	6,754	9,772	14,091	17,347
Personal accessories stores	4,349	6,568	8,153	10,040
All other stores	132,123	155,446	173,889	170,223
Total	1,141,394	1,338,340	1,494,661	1,564,547

Source: Statistics Canada: *Retail Trade* (63-005)

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

BY SECTOR

(in millions of dollars)

	1971	1978*
New Capital Expenditures	496.7	1,276.7
New Construction:	285.6	795.3
Primary and Construction	15.7	30.3
Manufacturing	47.0	33.4
Utilities	27.0	199.6
Trade and Finance	20.3	44.8
Housing	82.3	231.3
Government and Institutional	93.3	255.9
New Machinery and Equipment:	211.1	481.4
Primary and Construction	27.9	73.1
Manufacturing	91.4	104.3
Utilities	52.9	233.0
Trade and Finance	21.4	51.6
Housing	—	—
Government and Institutional	17.5	19.4

* Intentions

NET VALUE OF COMMODITY

PRODUCTION

(thousands of dollars)

	1971	1975	1976*
Agriculture	33,140	50,537	72,500
Forestry	36,260	63,961	74,000
Fisheries	16,374	25,515	25,076
Trapping	138	465	582
Mining	37,817	79,454	80,000
Electric Power	43,492	71,993	100,000
Manufacturing	296,802	610,085	680,000
Construction	170,798	420,845	375,000
Total	634,821	1,322,855	1,407,158

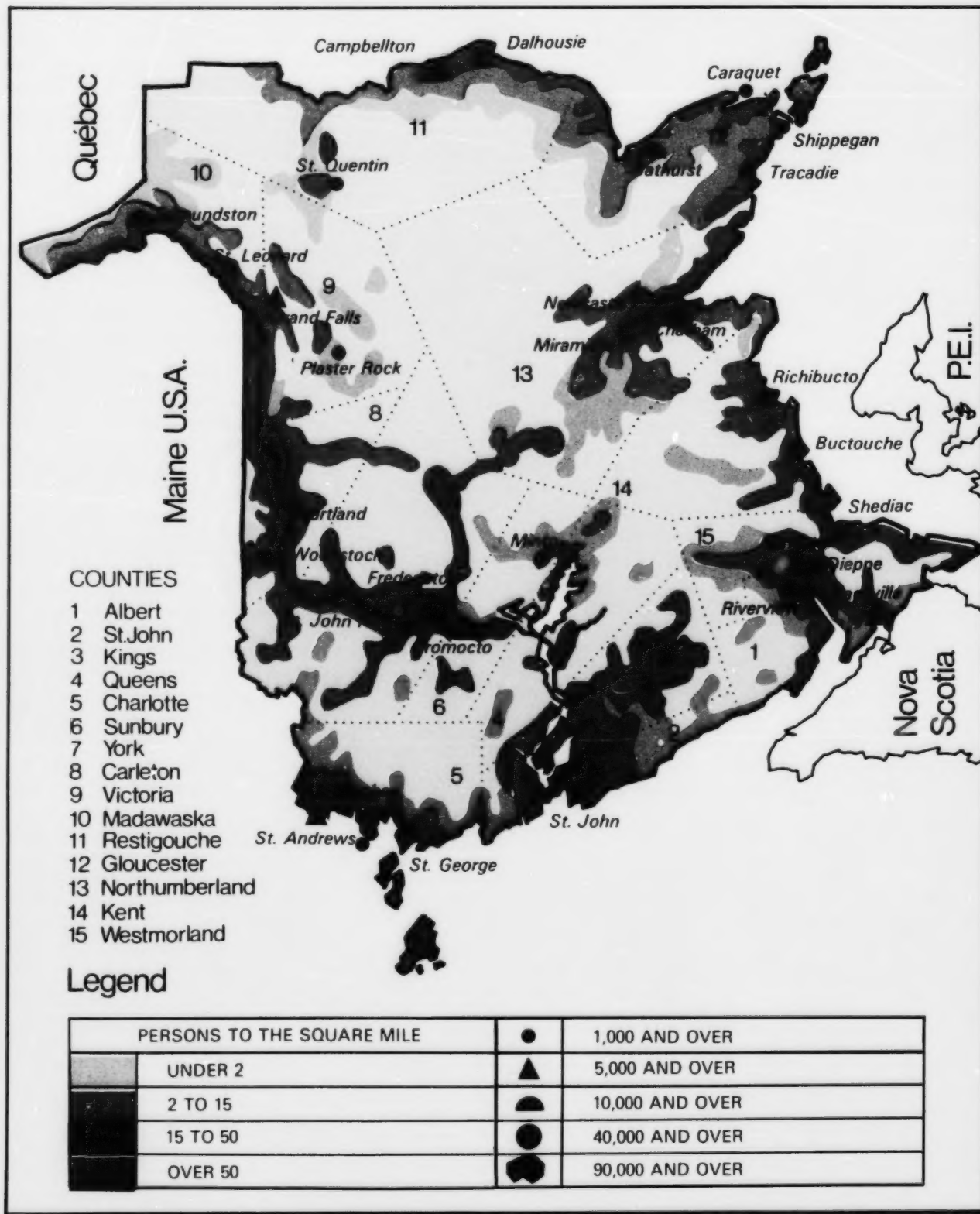
* Estimated by the Office of the Economic Advisor

Source: Statistics Canada:

Survey of Production (61-202)

Sources: Statistics Canada: *Private & Public Investment in Canada, Outlook* (61-205) and *Private & Public Investment in Canada, Outlook, Mid-year Review* (61-206)

Population and Population Density



Population

On January 1, 1978, the population of New Brunswick was estimated at 691,900, an increase of approximately nine per cent since 1971. This substantial growth in population reflects, in part, the increasing employment opportunities arising from the rapidly expanding industrial sector. New Brunswick's urban population in 1976 was 354,520 — some 52.3 per cent of the total population.

The 1976 census data for the province show population by mother tongue as 64.4 per cent English, 33 per cent French and 2.6 per cent other

languages. Approximately 48.4 per cent of New Brunswick's population was in the dependent age groups (ages 0 - 19 and 65 +), a drop of 3.2 percentage points since 1971.

There are nine urban areas in New Brunswick with a population of over 10,000. Taken together, these areas account for approximately 46 per cent of the province's total population. These areas are in order of size: Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton, Bathurst, Newcastle, Edmundston, Riverview, Campbellton and Oromocto.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX 1976 *

AGE GROUPS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	29,730	28,535	58,265
5 - 9	31,705	29,760	61,465
10 - 14	37,550	35,820	73,370
15 - 19	37,965	35,805	73,770
20 - 24	32,005	31,795	63,795
35 - 34	51,125	48,725	99,840
35 - 44	33,505	33,060	66,570
45 - 54	31,105	32,255	63,365
55 - 64	27,260	28,475	55,730
65 +	27,390	33,690	61,085
Total	339,335	337,915	677,250

Source: 1976 Census of Canada

* Note: Due to independent rounding, totals may not equal the sum of their components.

POPULATION BY COUNTY 1976*

COUNTY	
ALBERT	22,160
CARLETON	24,560
CHARLOTTE	25,425
GLOUCESTER	81,025
KENT	28,985
KINGS	43,585
MADAWASKA	34,890
NORTHUMBERLAND	53,895
QUEENS	12,720
RESTIGOUCHE	40,620
SAINT JOHN	90,100
SUNBURY	21,190
VICTORIA	20,935
WESTMORLAND	105,725
YORK	71,430
TOTAL	677,250

Source: 1976 Census of Canada

*Note: Due to independent rounding, totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Labor Force

In the early 1970's New Brunswick experienced a reversal of the traditional out-migration trend. In-migration contributed to record growth rates in the province's population. As well as contributing to the size of the local market, this expanding population base meant a broadened supply of labor, especially of the young and the trained. New Brunswick's history of good labor-management relations is also noteworthy.

Labor Force Growth

Between 1971 and 1976 the total population of the province increased 6.7 per cent, matching the population growth rate in Canada as a whole. Over the previous 15 years, population growth in the province had been less than half the rate for Canada. This reversal was due to net in-migration of 9,400 during the 1971 - 1976 period, compared to a net out-migration of 17,500 in the 1966 - 1971 period. With a decline in the rate of in-migration in 1977, the rate of population fell to 1.3 per cent last year, from a peak of two per cent early in 1976.

As a result of this growth in population, accompanied by a shifting of the age structure away from the younger age groups, the province has, since 1972, experienced a substantial increase in the population of working age. This, along with a rising labor force participation rate, resulted in labor force growth averaging 4.9 per cent between 1972 and 1975, compared to 1.4 per cent in the preceding five years. In the last two years this increase declined to 2.7 per cent.

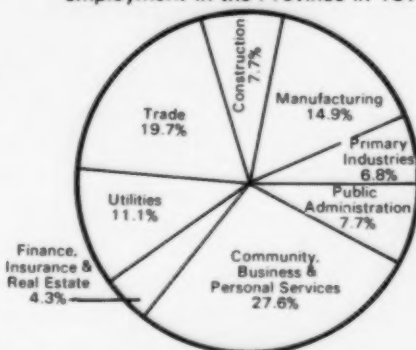
Employment

Employment growth, averaging 4.5 per cent between 1972 and 1974, was also rapid in comparison with previous years. This dropped to 1.3 per cent in 1975 and 1976, and then to zero in 1977. As a result, unemployment increased steadily over the past decade from 10,000 persons in 1966 to 36,000 in 1977. The unemployment rate averaged 13.4 per cent in 1977 (compared to 8.1 per cent for Canada), up from 7.7 per cent in 1973 (compared to the Canadian average of 5.6 per cent).

A decline in world demand for products of the province's resource-based industries has resulted in their experiencing a slowdown of employment growth in the 1975 - 76 period, and no increase at all in 1977. Employment in manufacturing gradually increased until 1974, when it began to level off. In construction, employment has increased in recent years due to the relatively high level of investment in new products. The recent leveling

off in investment spending resulted in a decline in the number of construction jobs in 1977. The service sector, which accounted for 71 per cent of employment in 1977, has been the major source of employment growth.

The following chart indicates the distribution of employment in the Province in 1977.



Labor Income

As might be expected in a period of rising employment and wages, total wages and salaries in New Brunswick increased from \$977.5 million in 1971 to an estimated \$2,230 million in 1977. The industrial composite of average weekly earnings increased from \$113.36 to \$223.34 in 1977. Industrial breakdowns of average weekly earnings are shown in Table 4.

Unions

As of January 1, 1977, a total of 88 unions were operative in New Brunswick. This total represents 47 international unions and 41 national unions. These unions have 517 locals in the province with a total membership of about 85,000 people.

Wage Rates

Collective agreement wage rates for selected occupations in the construction industry in New Brunswick, as at January 1, 1978, are given in Table 1.

Provincial legislation sets the minimum wage rate which an employer must pay an employee for 44 hours of work or less in any one week at \$2.80 per hour. The minimum overtime rate is one and one-half times the minimum wage rate.

The provincial Government also has legislation governing industrial relations, vacation pay, minimum employment and industrial standards, and other aspects of training, certification and industrial safety. For further information, contact:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND MANPOWER
P.O. Box 6000 FREDERICTON, N.B. E3B 5H1

TABLE 1
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT WAGE RATES
IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
AS AT JANUARY 1, 1978

Classification	Campbellton		Edmundston	Fredericton	Moncton	Newcastle		Sackville	Saint	
	Bathurst	Dalhousie				Chatham			John	Woodstock
Boilermaker	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09		10.09	10.09	10.09
Bricklayer	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50		7.50	8.88	7.50
Carpenter	8.20	8.20	7.37	7.85	8.25	8.20		8.25	8.01	8.14
Electrician	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75		9.75	9.75	9.75
Iron Worker (Ornamental Metal Workers), Welder	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05		9.05	9.05	9.05
Laborers	6.45	6.45	—	5.35	6.55	6.45		6.55	6.28	—
Marble Mason, Tile Setter,										
Terrazzo Workers	7.97	7.97	7.97	7.97	7.97	7.97		7.97	7.97	7.97
Millwright	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05		10.05	10.05	10.05
Painter (Brush)	—	—	—	—	7.52	—		7.52	7.30	—
Painter (Spray)	—	—	—	—	7.72	—		7.72	7.50	—
Plumber, Steam Fitter-Pipefitter;										
Pipe Fitter Welder	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.78		9.78	9.78	9.78
Sheet Metal Worker	8.75	8.75	—	—	9.01	8.75		9.01	9.37	—
Truck Driver	6.45	6.45	—	5.35	6.55	6.45		6.55	6.28	—
Operating Engineers*	7.32/8.63	7.32/8.63	7.32/8.63	7.32/8.63	7.32/8.63	7.32/8.63		7.32/8.63	7.32/8.63	7.32/8.63

* Rate range applies to employees in Group 1 to 5 in this classification

Source: Labour Market Services Branch
Department of Labour and Manpower

TABLE 2
LABOR FORCE 1977
LABOR FORCE POPULATION¹:

Total	498,000
Male	244,000
Female	254,000

LABOR FORCE²:

Total	268,000
Male	170,000
Female	98,000

EMPLOYED:

Total	232,000
Male	148,000
Female	84,000

UNEMPLOYED: Total 36,000

PARTICIPATION RATE³: 43.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE⁴: 13.4%

1. Population 15 years of age and over
2. Working or actively seeking work
3. Labor force as a per cent of labor force population

Source: Statistics Canada:
The Labor Force (71 - 001)

TABLE 3
EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY
(thousands)

	1975	1976	1977
Primary Industries	17	17	16
Manufacturing	36	34	35
Construction	20	20	18
Transportation, Communica- tions and Other Utilities	5	26	26
Trade	45	45	46
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	9	10	10
Community, Business and Personal Services	59	61	65
Public Administration and Defence ¹	18	20	18
TOTAL	1	2	232

¹ Excludes military personnel

Source: Statistics Canada
The Labor Force (71 - 001)

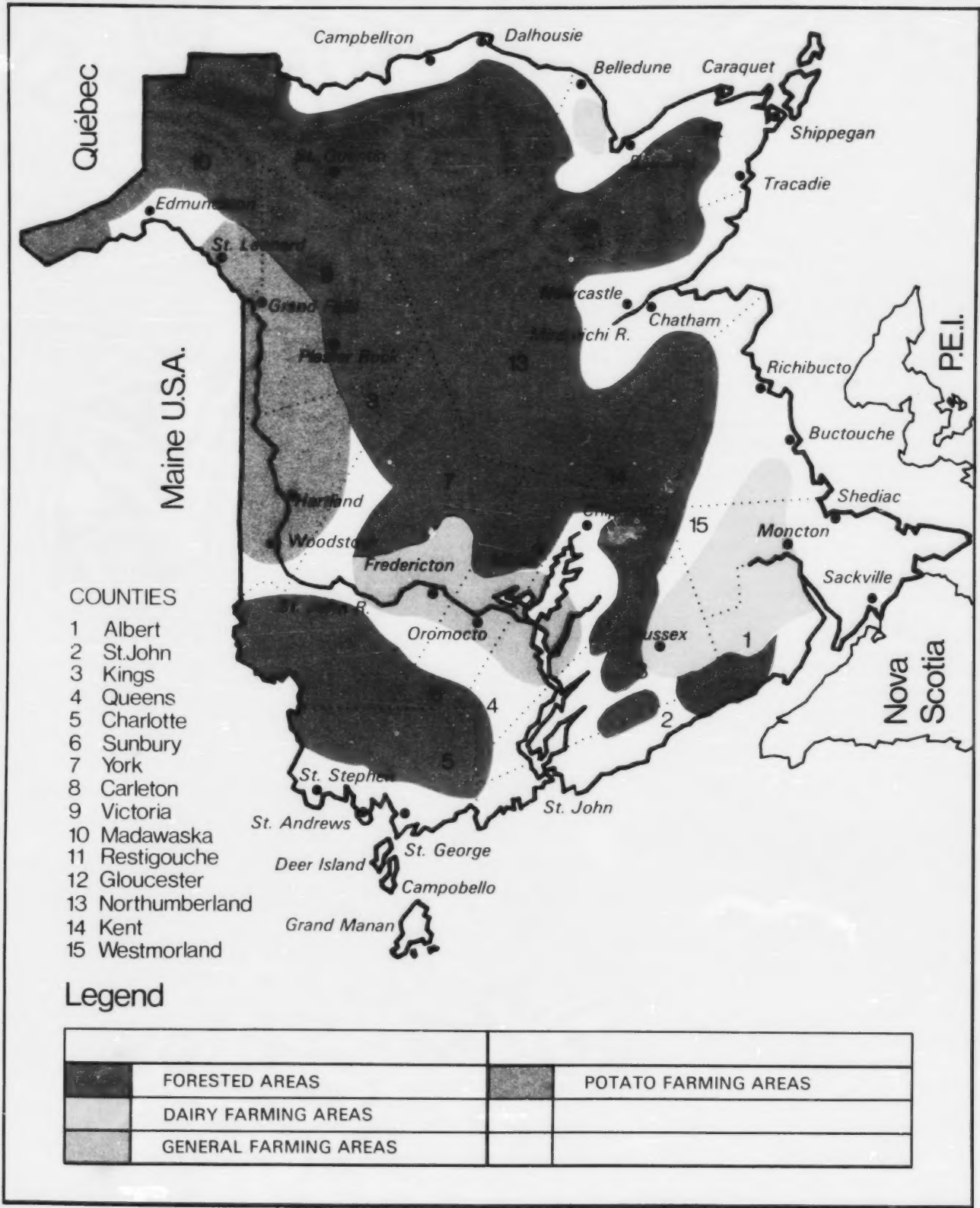
TABLE 4
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
BY INDUSTRY¹
(dollars)

	1971	1976	1977
Forestry	101.24	181.38	203.58
Manufacturing	115.91	213.36	237.71
Construction	144.53	256.19	277.60
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	134.02	246.71	273.24
Trade	89.02	159.21	174.14
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	110.12	186.83	199.70
Service	74.56	125.08	137.71
Industrial Composite	113.36	202.56	223.34

¹ Covers firms with 20 or more employees

Source: Statistics Canada: *Employment, Earnings
and Hours (72 - 002)*

Agriculture and Forestry



Agriculture

Agriculture in New Brunswick has reached a critical point in its development. The year 1976 saw the first indication of a turn-around of several negative trends in the industry. The potential for continued positive development exists. The industry still does not, and possibly will not, employ the numbers of the first half of the century. However, for the first time since 1930, the number of people involved in "commercial" production did increase between 1971 and 1976. The land resource employed in the industry turned around in the same period. The decline in total improved land ceased and the area under crops increased. In spite of a small decline in the total number of producers, the aggregate level of production increased to its highest point in the last decade.

The structure of the industry has changed quite dramatically since the earlier decades of this century. The large number of small units practicing subsistence agriculture has given way to a relatively small number of producers working on a much larger scale than their predecessors. Production has become much more specialized as well. Some products have disappeared almost entirely while others account for a much larger share of total production. Potatoes, dairy products, poultry, eggs, hogs and beef all remain as important parts of the primary sector.

The infrastructure has changed equally dramatically from a relatively unorganized, individualistic type of marketing unit to one that involves more and more marketing organizations, cooperatives and stabilization and insurance programs involving all levels of government. The supporting institutions, such as the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, have changed in pace with these developments. The department has become increasingly sophisticated in the technical and advisory services which it provides. Its planning, support and incentive programs have all changed to encourage industry modernization and improvement.

One basic characteristic of the industry remains unchanged. The unit of production, whatever its size, continues to be in nearly all cases family-owned and operated.

The potato has become almost synonymous with New Brunswick agriculture. It is the single major source of revenue for provincial farms. It is also the most volatile source of revenue, as its contribution varies widely from year to year with the forces of the international market place. In 1977, potatoes accounted for 30 per cent of total farm

cash receipts. In a better year, it might have accounted for as much as 45 per cent, as it did in 1974. Potato production is concentrated in three adjacent counties in New Brunswick — Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. The first two account for the major share of potato production, and the three counties together comprise what is often referred to as the Upper Saint John River Valley.

The end uses of New Brunswick's potato crop include: table and seed exports, local and Canadian table and seed shipments, and processing. In recent years, nearly all table potato exports have gone to the United States. Seed potatoes are exported primarily to the United States, although significant quantities go to such countries as Cuba, Italy, Argentina, Jamaica, Spain, The Dominican Republic, Guyana and Bermuda.

The dairy industry in New Brunswick, if viewed in aggregate, has become one of the most consistent performers in the primary sector. However, some basic changes have occurred in the industry. Recently, there has been a decline in industrial milk and cream production. This change has seen a large part of the resources of the industry going out of production and some shifting to the fluid milk market. Preliminary figures for 1977 indicate that production has continued the increase which began in 1975.

In terms of percentage of total farm cash receipts, the dairy industry ranks second only to potatoes. It accounted for approximately 21 per cent of total farm cash receipts in 1977 compared to 15 per cent in 1974. The difference between these two years reflects both the increase in volume and value of dairy products as well as the change in the relative importance of the potato crop. The dairy industry was the subject of a major government-sponsored study in 1974, and the Dairy Industry Planning Project resulted in a new method of delivery of government services to the industry. This Dairy Industry Development Program has been in operation since September 1975. It provides for: the services of dairy farm management specialists in five locations in New Brunswick; assistance and advice on all aspects of dairy farming; a dairy facility and silage conversion program; a herd-health service and a dairy farm planning service. This is one example of the type of effort undertaken under the Planning and Development and other sub-programs of the Federal/Provincial Agricultural Sub-Agreement of the General Development Agreement.

The dairy industry is also serviced by a Milk

Marketing Board with offices in Sussex, N.B. The Board administers entry to and production within the fluid sector through a market share quota system, and also operated a fluid milk pooling system.

Together, the potato industry and the dairy industry accounted for 51.1 per cent of total farm

cash receipts in New Brunswick in 1977, or \$56,045,000. This figure does not include dairy supplementary payments or federal deficiency payments for potatoes. These are by no means the only significant agricultural products in New Brunswick as the following table shows.

TABLE 1
FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM
FARMING OPERATIONS
(thousands of dollars)

	1975	1976	1977
Oats	335	330	281
Potatoes	31,515	41,666	33,208
Fruits	2,561	2,753	3,284
Vegetables	2,956	3,269	2,960
Other Crops	3,686	3,452	3,920
Total Crops	41,053	51,470	43,653
Cattle and Calves	7,458	8,071	9,673
Hogs	6,780	6,501	6,016
Sheep and Lambs	151	224	131
Dairy Products	19,187	22,340	22,837
Poultry	8,341	11,309	12,896
Eggs	6,582	6,656	6,928
Other Livestock and Products	828	1,032	1,207
Total Livestock and Products	49,327	56,133	59,688
Forest and Maple Products	3,249	3,487	3,898
Dairy Supplementary Payments	1,808	2,011	1,953
Deficiency Payments	4,606	104	387
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	100,043	113,205	109,579

Source: New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Statistics
Canada 21 - 001

Further information on any aspect of agriculture in New Brunswick is available from:

COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING BRANCH
NEW BRUNSWICK DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 6000
FREDERICTON, N.B. E3B 5H1

Forestry

New Brunswick's forest industry enjoyed a rapid expansion over the post-war period. Advances in recent years produced, by 1976, an industry employing a total of 3,852 persons with wages and salaries of some \$45 million. In that year the gross value of shipments was nearly \$177 million, while value added, standing at almost \$74 million, was almost triple 1965 levels.

Much of the province's manufacturing activity is in the forestry-related industries. In 1976 the wood industries and paper and allied industries together accounted for over 35 per cent of the total value of manufacturing shipments in the province, and employed over a third of total manufacturing employees.

The forests of New Brunswick have a number of natural and other advantages that tend to provide opportunity for economic timber harvesting at comparatively short rotation periods. First, the ratio of pulpwood to sawlogs is favorable to the predominant pulp and paper industry; secondly, mechanical harvesting methods allow for clear-cutting operations in mature softwood stands; thirdly, an increasing network of all-weather forest roads makes all parts of the province accessible for lumbering operations.

The New Brunswick Forest Inventory estimates the total productive forest land of the province to be 15 million acres, with a potential annual growth of 460 million cubic feet. The productive forest land represents 85 per cent of the total provincial land area, making New Brunswick one of the most highly forested regions in the world, more than any other part of Canada. This productive forest land is divided into the following ownership categories: Crown land (48 per cent) large freehold properties (21 per cent) and small freehold properties (31 per cent).

New Brunswick has both softwood and hardwood timber. The softwoods are mainly spruce and balsam fir. These species form New Brunswick's most valuable stands and make up 61 per cent of the total volume of timber in the province. Hardwoods, half of which are maple, comprise 29 per cent of the total volume of timber. Consumption of softwood (principally in the production of pulp and paper) is approximately in balance with current growth on a sustainable-yield basis. The province's hardwood resources are still capable of being utilized on a larger scale.

The best forests are found in the northwestern part of the province, but smaller areas of good forest lands in the southeast support a number of modern sawmills.

The provincial Department of Natural Resources regulates all cutting on Crown lands (7.8 million acres) and is responsible for all phases of forest management of these lands. Control of fires, insects and diseases on privately owned forested lands (eight million acres) is usually carried out through agreement and cooperation between the provincial and federal governments and the land owners.

Total forest production in New Brunswick increased from about two million cunits in 1963 to a high of 3.1 million in 1974 with a decline to 2.3 million in 1976. A detailed breakdown of production in 1976 is given in Table 1.

Due to the increasing and competing demands of industrial, recreational and environmental concerns on the province's forest resources, the government of New Brunswick has decided to take an active role in the management of the Crown forest lands. The present forest management policy of the government is:¹

1. Forest policy will be based on the multiple land-uses governed by the dominant site characteristics.
2. Area rights to Crown wood will be replaced by volume guarantees of Crown wood.
3. The Crown will take second place to private suppliers of wood.
4. All equity in Crown timber shall rest with the public.
5. Wood-processing must be matched to wood resources.
6. Harvesting methods must serve forest-management aims and best wood-use.
7. Maximum net-value must be extracted from all timber cut.
8. Allocation of Crown wood to small industries is to be made on a selective basis.
9. The allowable annual cut must be systematically increased.
10. Budworm damaged stands must be cut first.

A pilot project implementing the government's forest policy has been initiated in the Bathurst area (Bathurst Pilot Project). Procedures worked out in the pilot project will eventually be applied to all Crown forests.

¹ *Statement of policy on Industrial Forest Development.* Department of Natural Resources, Province of New Brunswick.

For further information, contact:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FREDERICTON, N.B. E3B 5H1

TABLE 1
ESTIMATE OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION
BY PRODUCTS

1975 - 76 Fiscal Year*

Cunits

Logs and Bolts	928,700
Pulpwood	1,294,200
Fuelwood	51,900
Poles and Piling	12,200
Miscellaneous Roundwood	67,400
TOTAL	2,354,400

* Province of New Brunswick Fiscal Year Ending
March 31, 1976.

Source:

Department of Natural Resources

Fishing

New Brunswick's commercial fishing represents one of the mainstays of the provincial economy. This industry has grown considerably in the past few decades. Development efforts undertaken by the New Brunswick Department of Fisheries have centred on increasing and diversifying the landing through more modern catching vessels and exploitation of new species, as well as on product diversification to meet the most demanding markets. Examples are the recent developments in tuna processing, shrimp and crab catching and processing.

In the last five years, New Brunswick fisheries have gone through a period which showed decreasing landings and, at best, maintenance of fishermen's earnings, while processing plants experienced a serious shortage of raw material along with good market demand. But the province, because of its built-in diversification, fared better than its Atlantic neighbors, which depend more heavily on groundfish (the New Brunswick groundfish industry represents only 12 per cent of the province's landings, only 3.4 per cent of Canada's catches and less than 1.8 per cent of the total allowable catches in the 200-mile economic zone). Also New Brunswick has developed good experience in the trucking of raw material.

Canada's 200-mile limit offers New Brunswick and Canada the potential, with judicious management practices, to more than double its catches of finfish in the next seven years (774,000 tons in 1977 to 1,744,000 tons in 1985). This will be achieved by Canada increasing its share at the expense of other nations and also by allowing stocks to rebuild to a level appropriate with our socio-economic needs.

This two-fold increase combined with a careful monitoring of the catching capacity and its deployment over the 200-mile zone of Canadian jurisdiction should permit the establishment of more profitable fishing and processing companies in Canada in general and in New Brunswick in particular.

The 5,600 fishermen and 7,000 plant workers in New Brunswick face a better future. Additional job opportunities should also be created as landings increase. Current catching and processing capacities could absorb any increases for the short term.

In 1977, the New Brunswick fishing industry witnessed an upswing, as landings, fish prices and processing volume increased. 1977 landings went from 116,000 tons in 1976 to 134,000 metric tons, and value soared to a record high of \$35 million from \$25 million the year before. Processing value was estimated conservatively at some \$180 million, well in excess of the \$145 million level of 1976. Landings in Northeastern New Brunswick reached a record high of \$15 million, while the Strait of Northumberland generated some \$6.4 million (a 20 per cent increase over 1976) and Fundy peaked at \$13 million, including \$4.4 million worth of tuna. In addition, offshore fishermen from both the Acadian Peninsula and the Fundy Isles landed more than \$5 million worth of groundfish and herring outside of New Brunswick, largely in Nova Scotia.

Fish processing takes place in Charlotte County and the Fundy Isles, the Acadian Peninsula and the Strait of Northumberland, with 46, 33 and 21 per cent respectively of the provincial fisheries employment. Recent changes in product mix and marketing patterns show that while the U.S. remains the largest market for traditional production, good export markets have been developed in Europe and Japan. The Canadian market absorbs an ever increasing amount of provincial production due to a combination of increasing per capita consumption and better penetration of local production.

Future opportunities are extremely encouraging as fishing, of all the renewable resources in New Brunswick, offers the best potential. It is the only resource which could double within the next five to ten years. Opportunities lie essentially in more groundfish and herring landings in New Brunswick as well as development of under-developed fisheries such as capelan, squid and northern shrimp. Such under-developed fisheries will require new technology and larger vessels. Aquaculture also offers great hope in the medium and long term.

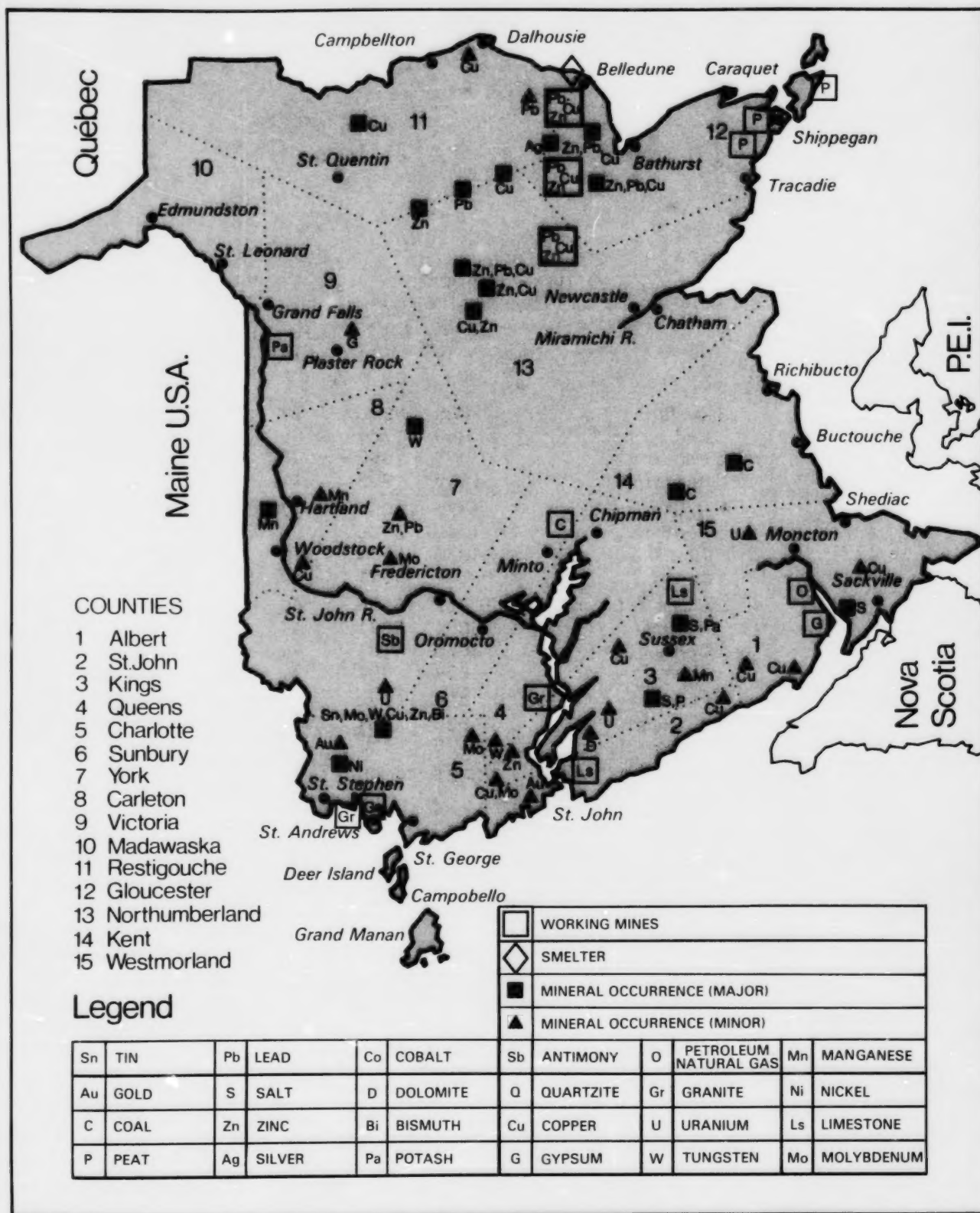
Off Shore Fishing



TABLE 1
VALUE OF LANDINGS
BY MAJOR SPECIES IN \$000

	1976	1977	Increase or (decrease) in %
Groundfish	3089	3980	29
Cod	950	1756	95
Flatfish	963	888	(8)
Redfish	1009	903	(11)
Pelagic and Estuarial	9972	14664	47
Herring	4949	8896	80
Tuna	4070	4554	12
Smelts	327	321	(2)
Molluscs & Crustaceans	10492	15459	47
Lobster	6871	9671	41
Crab	2975	4181	41
Shrimp	634	762	11
Clams	423	374	(12)
Scallops	596	351	(41)
Oyster	125	136	9
Total	25081	34368	37

Mineral Resources



Mining

Mineral Resources and Mining Activity

New Brunswick possesses a great variety of mineral resources, including metals, industrial minerals, fuels and structural materials. This variety is undoubtedly a reflection of the complex geological history of this part of the Appalachian folded belt.

Although the province has a long and colourful mining history dating back to the early 17th century, New Brunswick did not become a mining province until the discovery in 1952 of the huge zinc-lead-copper-silver deposits near Bathurst. One of the largest staking rushes in Canadian mining history followed, and hundreds of millions of dollars were spent in the search for additional deposits. Detailed geological information was not available in the early days, however more than 30 individual prospects were found, either at the surface, or immediately beneath the overburden. Only two are in production at this time: Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd., and Heath Steel Mines Ltd.

The annual value of mineral production climbed from \$18 million in 1961 to \$268 million in 1977. For 1977 New Brunswick ranked first in Canada in the production of antimony and bismuth, third in the production of zinc, lead and silver, and fifth in copper. The amount and value of minerals produced in 1977 are shown in the accompanying table.

Metal Mines

Consolidated Durham Mines and Resources operates Canada's only primary antimony producer at Lake George, about 30 miles west of Fredericton. Zinc, lead, copper and silver production is obtained from the two above-mentioned mines in the Bathurst-Newcastle area, Brunswick and Heath Steel. Several other similar deposits are in the final stages of exploration, development, and metallurgical testing. These include: Restigouche (Canex Placer Ltd.), Murray (Canex Placer Ltd.), Caribou (Anaconda-Cominco), Half Mile Lake (Texasgulf), and Chester (Sullivan Group). It is hoped that most of these will be in production in the near future.

Numerous other base metal occurrences are known, and in 1975 two new discoveries were made: at Nine Mile Brook (optional to Newmont-Price) and at Flat Landing Brook (Sabrina - U.S. Steele). A lead smelter is located at Belledune on Chaleur Bay. Also, Brunswick Mining and Smelting is currently carrying out studies to determine the

feasibility of constructing zinc reduction facilities in the general area.

Many exploration opportunities exist within the Bathurst-Newcastle area, and to the southwest where Texasgulf recently found high grade base metal sulphides near Napadogan in strata of similar age. A potentially large low-grade tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth-tin-fluorite deposit is being tested by Brunswick Tin Mines Ltd. and Billiton Explorations Ltd. at Mt. Pleasant, 30 miles north-east of St. Stephen on the Maine-New Brunswick border. A small copper-nickel-cobalt deposit has also been found near St. Stephen. Other occurrences of zinc, copper, lead, silver and gold are known in various geological environments in southern New Brunswick, and exploratory work is in progress.

Industrial Minerals

New Brunswick possesses a great variety of industrial minerals, including gypsum, limestone, potash, salt, glauberite, barite, strontium, silica, feldspar and phosphates. Sulphuric acid is produced by the lead smelter at Belledune. Only gypsum, limestone and silica are produced at the present time. Canadian Gypsum Ltd. operates several quarries near Hillsborough, and produces both raw gypsum and wall-board at their plant nearby. Limestone is quarried at Havelock by Canada Cement Lafarge Ltd. To the west, limestone and lime are produced by Havelock Lime works. Limestone and dolomitic lime are produced at Brookville Lime Works at Saint John, and a small amount of silica is shipped from a quarry near Bathurst to the Belledune smelter.

Potash Company of America and International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Ltd. are actively exploring for potash and salt at Sussex and Salt Springs respectively. Potash produced from these areas could have a definite logistical advantage over other similar deposits elsewhere in North America. Exploratory work on other known silica and dolomite deposits in southern New Brunswick is in progress.

Energy Resources

Although bituminous coal was first shipped from the Grand Lake area of New Brunswick in 1638, large-scale production was not achieved until the early 1900's. All coal produced by N.B. Coal Ltd. is obtained by open-cut strip mining methods, and a large percentage of the output is purchased by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. There has been a renewed interest in

coal in recent years, and work carried out in 1975 by Lynx Canada Exploration Ltd., Camflo Mines Ltd., and Canadian Reynolds Metals Ltd. resulted in the discovery of additional resources at Beersville. Another new discovery, the first in more than 100 years, was made by the same group in the Lake Stream area, midway between Grand Lake and Beersville.

Atlantic Canada's only producing oil natural gas field is located at Stoney Creek, near Moncton. Although small, it has been a consistent producer since 1912. Exploration outside this area is in progress, and New Brunswick's first offshore well was drilled in the Bay of Fundy by Mobil Oil in 1975. New Brunswick's oil shales, long neglected, are now being examined by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.

Large areas of New Brunswick have potential for uranium; however only a limited amount of exploration has been carried out in the past. Several companies are actively searching for this important energy resource and follow-up work will continue in the years ahead.

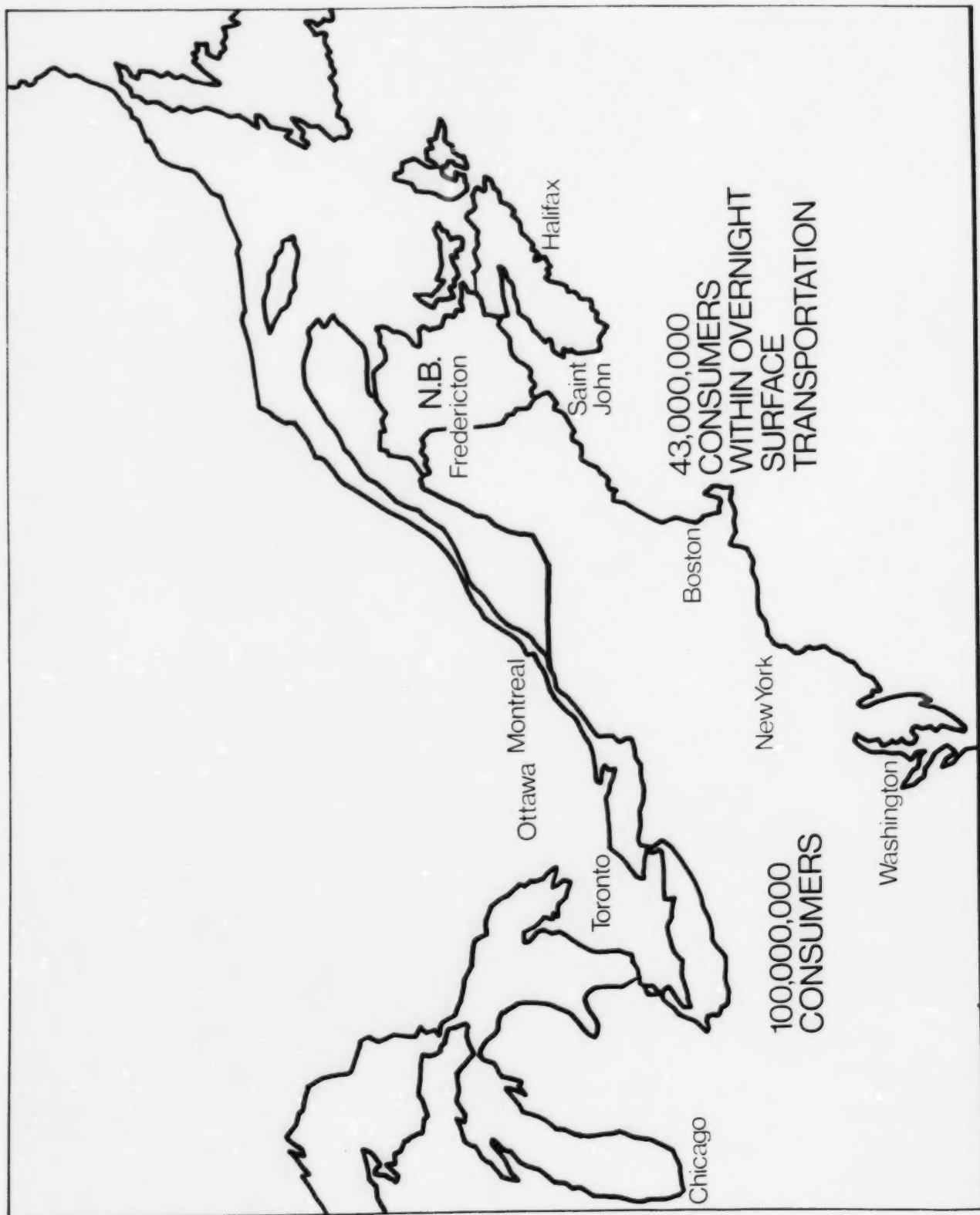
Structural Materials

Twelve companies are producing peat in the northeastern part of New Brunswick. Although used primarily for horticultural purposes, consideration is now being given to the suitability of peat as an energy resource. Sand, gravel and aggregate are quarried at numerous locations throughout the province. Also, small amounts of granite, gabbro and sandstone are quarried for the production of building and ornamental stone.

MINERAL PRODUCTION NEW BRUNSWICK 1977 PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

		QUANTITY	\$ VALUE
METALS			
Antimony	lb.	—	6,463,000
Bismuth	lb.	298,000	1,895,000
Cadmium	lb.	40,000	127,000
Copper	lb.	29,160,000	20,257,000
Gold	oz.	7,000	1,157,000
Lead	lb.	134,794,000	41,991,000
Silver	oz.	5,568,000	27,370,000
Zinc	lb.	356,728,000	123,965,000
			<u>224,225,000</u>
NON-METALLICS			
Gypsum	ton	47,000	204,000
Peat Moss	ton	106,000	6,784,000
Sulphur in Smelter Gas	ton	51,000	1,211,000
			<u>8,199,000</u>
FUELS			
Coal	ton	320,000	6,450,000
Natural Gas	M.C.F.	96,000	20,000
Petroleum-Crude	bbbl.	4,000	40,000
			<u>6,510,000</u>
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS			
Clay Products	ton	—	1,989,000
Cement	ton	—	10,367,000
Lime	ton	—	2,137,000
Sand and Gravel	ton	5,500,000	5,200,000
Stone	ton	3,400,000	9,200,000
			<u>28,893,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL 1977			
(Preliminary Estimate)			<u><u>\$267,827,000</u></u>

Market Access



Manufacturing

In the past few years manufacturing in New Brunswick has contributed, on the average, 48 per cent of value added to the total output of the goods-producing industries. The fact that about one in seven of all New Brunswick employees have jobs in manufacturing firms makes the impact of the sector on the provincial economy even more evident.

In terms of manufacturing value added, three industry groups together comprise nearly 70 per cent of the total — pulp and paper processing (37 per cent) food and beverage processing (25 per cent) and saw-milling and related activities (eight per cent). Recently the metalworking industries, makers of chemical products, and oil refining have gained in importance in their contribution to the growth of the sector. There is a general trend changing the structure of manufacturing, effected by innovations in marketing and technology, plus a need for better efficiency. Increasingly, traditional slow-growth industries are losing their dominance of the sector, while diverse types of production gain in importance (in Table 1, the only industry group aside from "Paper and Allied" to surpass the sector average in terms of growth in value added was "Other Manufacturing"). A trend to fewer plants with increased size has been felt, particularly in the food and beverage industries.

By 1976, the manufacturing sector supported approximately 1,600 more employees than in 1971, with total wages and salaries of \$340 million (96 per cent higher than 1971 levels). The net value of commodity production rose 108 per cent from 1971 to \$584 million in 1976. The value of

manufacturing shipments was \$1.86 billion in 1976, up 131 per cent from 1971.

New capital investment in manufacturing totalled \$139 million in 1976; aggregate expenditures for the period 1970 - 1976 were \$878 million. Preliminary figures indicate that a further \$250 million in new capital investment was added in 1977 - 1978.

Linkages with the primary industries are evident. Paper and allied firms showed growth of 270 per cent (on a net value of commodity production basis) between 1971 and 1975. In the same period shipments advanced 134 per cent. Forest-related industries accounted for employment growth of over 560 between 1971 and 1975. Provincial statistics indicate that more than 8,700 persons are employed annually by fish products firms on a seasonal basis. In 1975, 52 establishments were responsible for shipment of fish products valued at over \$60 million. Dairy industries (19 firms) contributed a further \$42.7 million, while nine slaughterers and meat packers added another \$45 million (McCain Foods Ltd., a major frozen foods processor, alone employed 1,900 people in its processing plants and related operations in 1977).

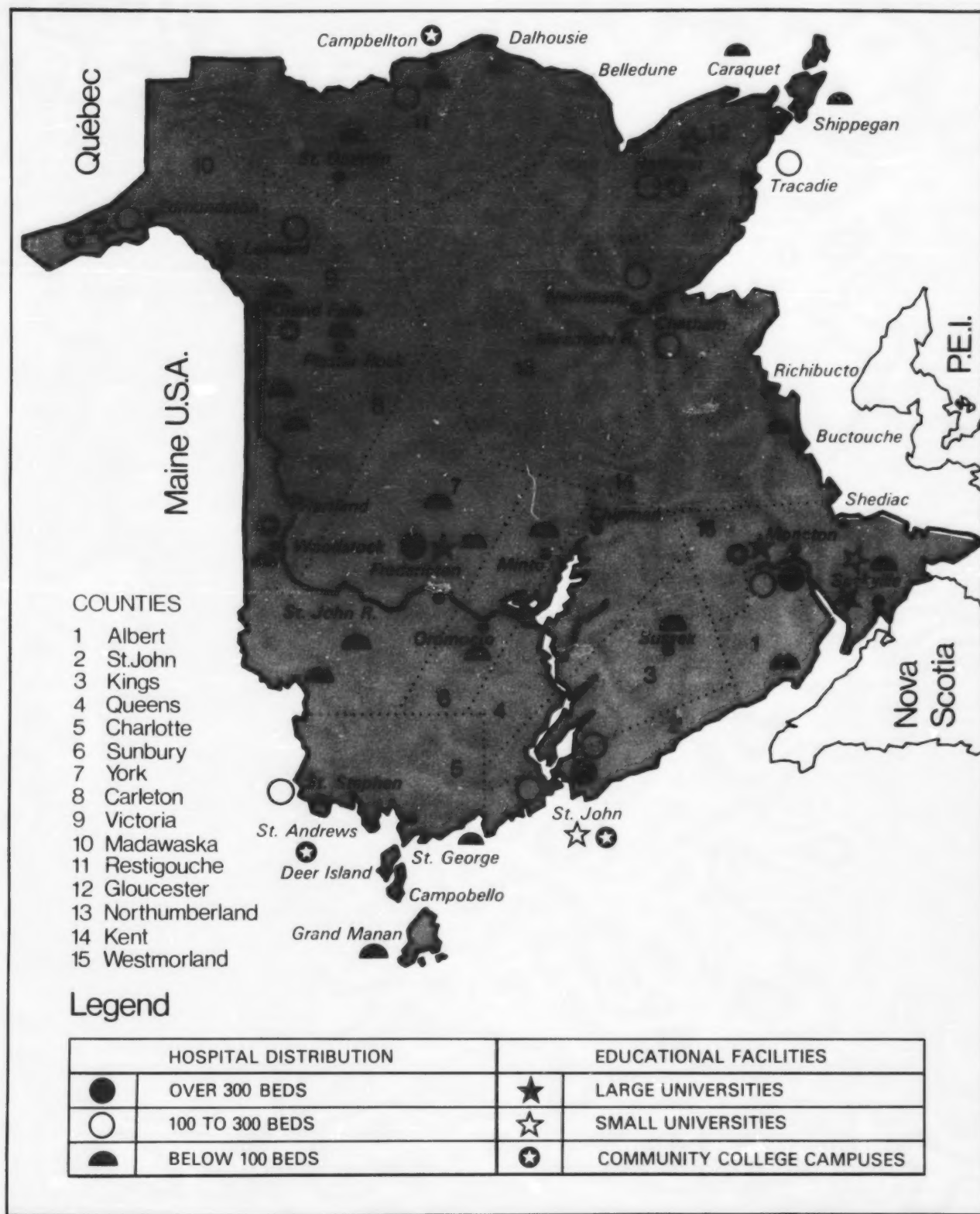
Figures relating to value of shipments show that "Other Manufacturing" exhibited the most strength between 1971 and 1975, recording an increase of 155 per cent during the period, while "Paper and Allied" and "Non-Metallic Mineral Products" each showed growth greater than the sector as a whole.

TABLE 1
LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry		TOTAL ACTIVITY		MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY			
		Establishments (No.)	Employees (No.)	Wages and Salaries (\$'000)	Value Added (\$'000)	Shipments Value (\$'000)	Distribution (%)
Food and Beverage	1971	204	9,361	44,587	92,720	258,621	32.1
	1975	145	8,518	71,106	143,572	482,220	28.9
Wood	1971	128	3,570	17,242	28,597	71,443	8.9
	1975	136	3,838	29,684	44,383	114,341	6.8
Paper and Allied	1971	20	5,603	49,626	58,171	197,614	24.5
	1975	20	5,898	79,372	215,291	463,344	27.8
Metal Fabricating	1971	41	1,642	11,228	17,533	31,920	4.0
	1975	44	1,694	18,356	30,926	63,656	3.8
Transportation	1971	13	1,777	11,655	17,717	41,470	5.1
Equipment	1975	19	2,471	29,119	18,254	67,450	4.0
Electrical Products	1971	6	920	5,173	10,321	19,651	2.4
	1975	7	939	8,038	10,986	24,876	1.5
Non-Metallic	1971	36	954	5,792	11,324	20,522	2.5
Mineral Products	1975	33	1,085	10,989	21,170	43,712	2.6
Chemical and Chemical	1971	17	432	2,897	8,421	23,623	2.9
Products	1975	12	473	5,843	17,283	48,097	2.9
Other Manufacturing	1971	144	4,306	24,918	35,612	141,942	17.6
	1975	143	4,384	42,580	81,297	361,726	21.7
TOTAL	1971	609	28,565	173,118	280,416	806,806	100.0
	1975	559	29,300	295,087	583,162	1,669,422	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada 31 - 203

Hospitals and Educational Facilities



Education

Elementary and Secondary Schools

Public school education in New Brunswick has two primary purposes:

1. To provide each educable child with the educational opportunity to develop to the limit of his or her special capabilities.
2. To provide individual students with a basic education foundation in order that each may further pursue training at institutions of higher learning or enter the labor force with a saleable skill.

The province's elementary and secondary schools are modern and well organized. Instruction in the elementary and secondary schools is offered in two languages, English and French. Vocational courses are offered at the high school level under three main headings: business education, home economics, and industrial.

Total full-time enrolment in elementary and secondary schools during the 1977 - 78 school year was 161,578, with a pupil-teacher ratio of 20.86 to 1. During the previous school year, cost of education per pupil was approximately \$1,114.

Post-Secondary Education

The University of New Brunswick is a degree-granting institution with its main campus in Fredericton. A branch in Saint John provides instruction ranging from first-and-second-year courses in several subjects to two four-year programs leading to bachelor's degrees in either business administration or arts. A total of 5,923 full-time students were enrolled at the two locations during 1977-78.

Saint Thomas University, located on the Fredericton campus of UNB, is a degree-granting institution which emphasizes the liberal arts. During 1977 - 78, 742 full-time students were enrolled.

Mount Allison University in Sackville majors in arts, liberal arts and science. Total full-time enrolment in 1977 - 78 was 1,425.

L'Université de Moncton, with its main campus at Moncton, is the major French-language degree-granting institution in the Maritime provinces. The university has three campuses: Centre universitaire de Moncton (1977 - 78: 2,452 students), Centre universitaire de Shippagan (1977-

78: 171 students), and Centre universitaire Saint-Louis Maillet in Edmundston (1977 - 78: 393 students).

New Brunswick's teacher training has been integrated completely into the universities. Teacher-training institutions have been phased out, and four-year bachelor of education programs are offered at UNB Fredericton and the Moncton campus of l'Université de Moncton.

Community College

Major steps have been taken to promote development of the non-university segment of post-secondary education. The establishment of the New Brunswick Community College and the creation of a provincial-regional board system has laid the groundwork for future significant development in this sector.

The Community College came into being in April 1974. The College administers programs in post-high school areas leading towards a certificate or diploma other than at the university level. As a result, adult education and technical and trade school training are now under the jurisdiction of the Community College.

As of January 1977 the technical and trade schools of the province became known as campuses of the New Brunswick Community College. The campuses are located at Edmundston, Grand Falls, Bathurst, Campbellton, Moncton, Saint John, St. Andrews and Woodstock.

Two-year technology programs are offered at Campus de Bathurst, Moncton Campus and Saint John Campus. During 1976 - 77 there was a total enrolment of 818. The technology programs offered were:

- Business
- Chemical
- Civil
- Electronic
- Industrial Instrumentation
- Mechanical

A wide range of pre-employment trade and occupational programs, upgrading programs and apprenticeship training is offered at the campuses

as well as various extension centres. The programs vary in length from one week to two years. During 1976 - 77, the total enrolment for these programs was 9,351. Pre-employment trade and occupational programs offered were:

Barbering	Machine Shop
Beauty Culture	Medical Transcriptionist
Bricklaying	Mental Retardation Couns.
Business Education	M.V.R. — Body
Cabinet Making	M.V.R. — Mechanical
Carpentry	Nursing Assistant
Carpet Laying	Nursing Orderly
Cook	Oil Burner Servicing
Distributive Bus. Ed.	Painting and Decorating
Drafting	Pipefitting
Dressmaking	Plumbing
Electric Appliance Repair	Refrigeration and Air Cond.
Electricity	Sewing for Upholstering
Electronic Servicing	Sheet Metal
Farm Machinery Mechanics	Stationary Engineering
Forest Management	Upholstery
Heavy Equip. Operator	Ward Clerk
Heavy Equip. Repair	Welding
Homemaker	Welding Cleaning and Finishing
Industrial Mechanics	Welding — Special
Inshore Fishing	Woodworking
Lineman	

Upgrading programs offered were:

Agriculture Development	Firefighter Training
Aids to Qual. Milk Prod.	Heavy Equip. Repair (Elec.)
Apple Production	Ice Plant Operation
Barbering	Indian Band Administration
B.J.R.T.	Livestock Feed Prod.
B.T.S.D.	Logger
Career Orient. for Women	Maple Syrup Prod.
Carpentry	Medical Care for Cattle
Christmas Tree Cult.	M.V.R. — Mechanical
Christmas Tree Grading	Powderman — Explosives
Clerk Typist Upgr.	Pre-Technology
Clerk Typ. and Steno Upgr.	Pre-Technology (mini)
Dairy Production	Water-Well Drillers
Estate Planning	Weaving Handicrafts
Farm Bus. Man.	Welding — Industrial Mech.
Farm Management	Welding — Special
Farm Welding	Welding Upgrading

Apprenticeship training was offered in the following areas:

Boilermaker	Joiner
Bricklaying	Machinist
Carpentry	M.V.R. — Body
Construction Millwright	M.V.R. — Mechanical
Cook	Painting and Decorating
Domestic Oil Burner Serv.	Plumbing
Electricity	Refrigeration and Air Cond.
Enginefitter	Sheet Metal
Firefighter	Stationary Engineering
Heavy Equip. Repairs	Steamfitter and Pipefitter
Industrial Instrumentation	Welding
Industrial Mechanics	

Adult education on a part-time basis involved 13,423 students in 1,084 classes during 1976-77. The majority of these classes were held in the evening and operated in conjunction with the public school districts. Courses were offered in such areas as vocational upgrading, basic education, personal development and general interest.

The mobile hospitality unit operated by the College involved 830 trainees during 1976 - 77. Training was offered in food and beverage service; procedures for front office, housekeeping and bell staff; and management development.

The Correspondence Service offered by the College provides instruction, through correspondence, in most level 2 academic subjects from grade 7 to high school completion, as well as bookkeeping. During 1976 - 77 there were an average of 142 active students per month.

Health Services

The focal point for health services in New Brunswick is the Department of Health. However, voluntary associations as well as the Workmen's Compensation Board and in certain instances the Department of Social Services are also involved in the provision of selected health-related services. In total this results in a broad range of preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative and supportive care and services.

The Department provides a number of services directly. These include public health, community mental health, laboratory services and the maintenance of vital statistics as well as a limited dental health program. In addition, it finances medical and hospital services.

Through New Brunswick's Medicare plan, medical services are available to all residents from the physician of their choice. Payment is made on a fee for service basis at the approved rates that have been agreed to by the Department and the N. B. Medical Society.

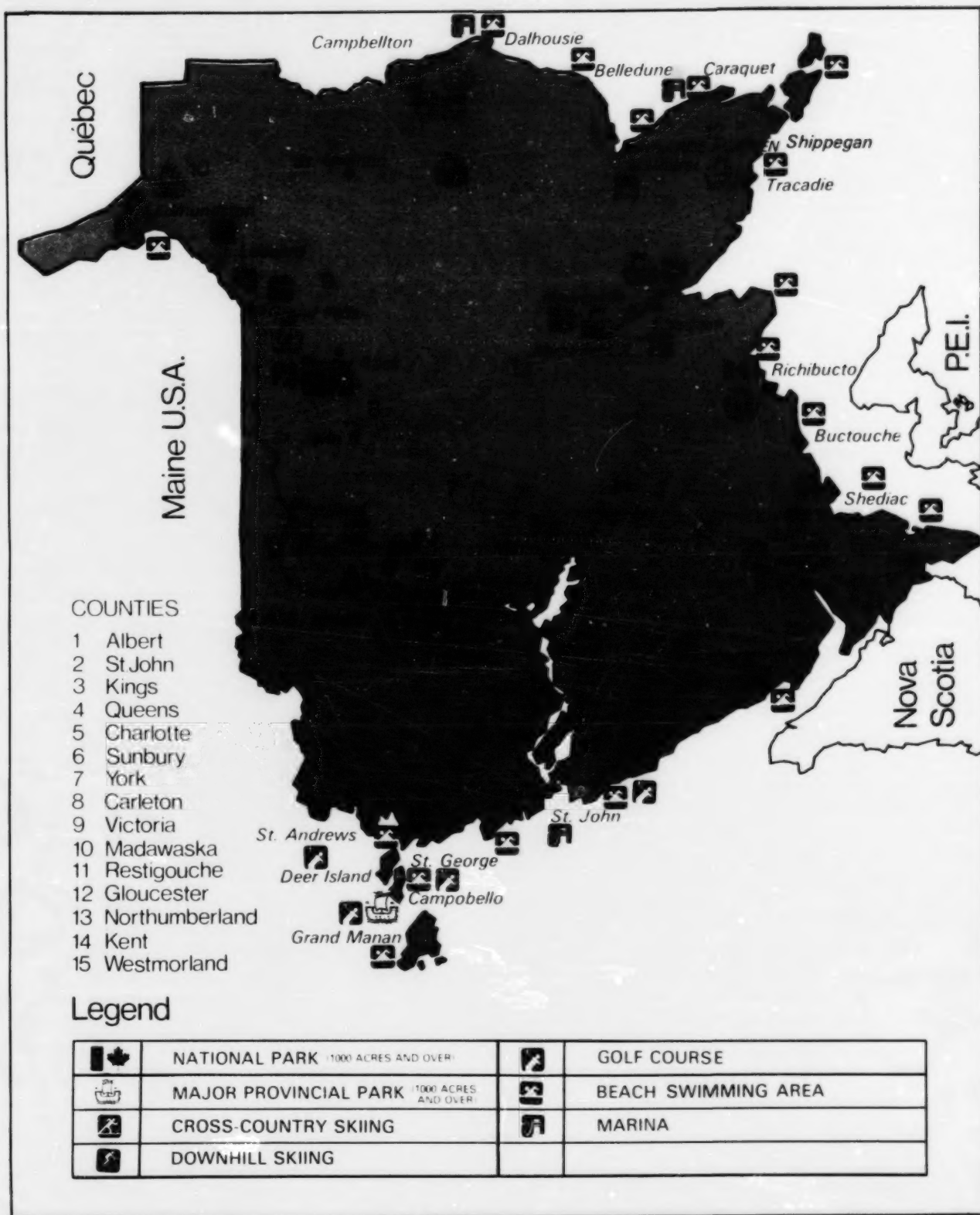
In addition, both hospital in-patient and out-patient services are covered by the Hospital Insurance plan at standard ward rates.

Although the Province finances hospitals, they are administered by independent boards.

Treatment for mental illness, alcoholism, tuberculosis and cancer is provided through provincially operated clinics and institutions. Ambulance services are being developed on a province-wide basis with particular attention to upgrading of standards and intercommunication. A prescription drug program for residents aged 65 years and over began on October 1, 1975.

A number of voluntary agencies, such as the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Association, the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, the Canadian Institute for the Blind and the Canadian Paraplegic Association provide special services for persons suffering from particular kinds of illnesses. Other voluntary agencies such as the Canadian Red Cross, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the St. John Ambulance Association supplement the other services available.

Recreational Resources



Recreation

New Brunswick's recreation base includes over 1,400 miles (2,254 km.) of coastline, 51.2 million acres of forested land and hundreds of rivers, lakes and streams. These characteristics, in combination with the province's topographical features, result in a landscape of unusual beauty and variety.

For the outdoorsman there is a wide range of activities throughout the year. In summer there is a choice of canoeing, hiking, swimming, scuba diving, fishing — salt and fresh water — hunting, bird-watching, "rockhounding" and golf. Some 1,400 miles (2,254 km.) of salmon fishing are provided by the province's 27 salmon rivers, the most noteworthy being the Main Southwest Miramichi, Nashwaak, Northwest Miramichi, Little Southwest Miramichi and Renous. For the canoeist, there are 1,200 miles (1,932 km.) of canoeable river. Farm vacations are also available within the province.

Winter brings snowshoeing, tobogganning, skating, skiing — alpine and cross country — ice fishing, winter camping, snowmobiling and sleigh rides.

There are 58 provincial and two national parks in New Brunswick. The other 119 parks in the province are operated by private enterprises, municipalities and service clubs. Approximately 60 per cent of the latter parks have camping facilities, and many have swimming along with a broad range of recreational facilities.

A partial listing of parks and recreational facilities in New Brunswick follows. For a more comprehensive listing or for further information on tourism in New Brunswick contact:

Tourism New Brunswick
P.O. Box 12345
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5C3

Parks

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

- 80 square mile refuge
- approximately 1,000 campsites (four major campgrounds)
- small trailer park
- nine-hole golf course
- swimming (heated salt water pool, fresh-water, salt-water) and beach areas
- classes in arts and crafts held annually
- extensive interpretation program
- wild-life sanctuary

KOUCHIBOUGUAC NATIONAL PARK

- 93 square miles
- several picnic areas and 114 wilderness campsites
- protected swimming (16 miles of off-shore sandbars), beaches
- interpretation program and variety of naturalist studies
- canoe, boat and bicycle rental available

MACTAQUAC PROVINCIAL PARK

- 1,400 acre park overlooking the headpond created by the Mactaquac Dam
- 85 picnic sites, 297 campsites
- championship golf course
- beach and boating area, two marinas
- wide variety of facilities for summer and winter recreational activities

ROOSEVELT-CAMPOBELLO INTERNATIONAL PARK

- 3,000 acres located on Campobello Island in the Bay of Fundy
- toll-free international bridge to the United States
- the summer home of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt is located here

Parlee Beach Provincial Park

- 76 acre park with 70 picnic sites and 169 campsites
- excellent beach and swimming
- supervised recreation program

Grand Lake Provincial Park

- 212 acre park
- 50 picnic sites and 132 campsites
- large swimming and beach area
- boat ramp
- supervised recreation program

Year Round Parks

- Mactaquac, Sugarloaf and Mount Carleton are year-round recreational parks. Mount Carleton, the province's first resource park, is presently under construction and offers primitive facilities.

Aquariums

- Huntsman Marine Aquarium, located in St. Andrews, has a wide variety of sea animals on display.

Marinas

- 13 sites

Provincial Parks with Beaches

- 30 sites

Skiing (Alpine)

- four sites with T-bar (vertical drop 135 m. or better)

Recreation Programs

- Many recreation and beach parks offer organized activity, interpretive, and lifeguard programs.

Golf Courses

- 30 courses (six major)

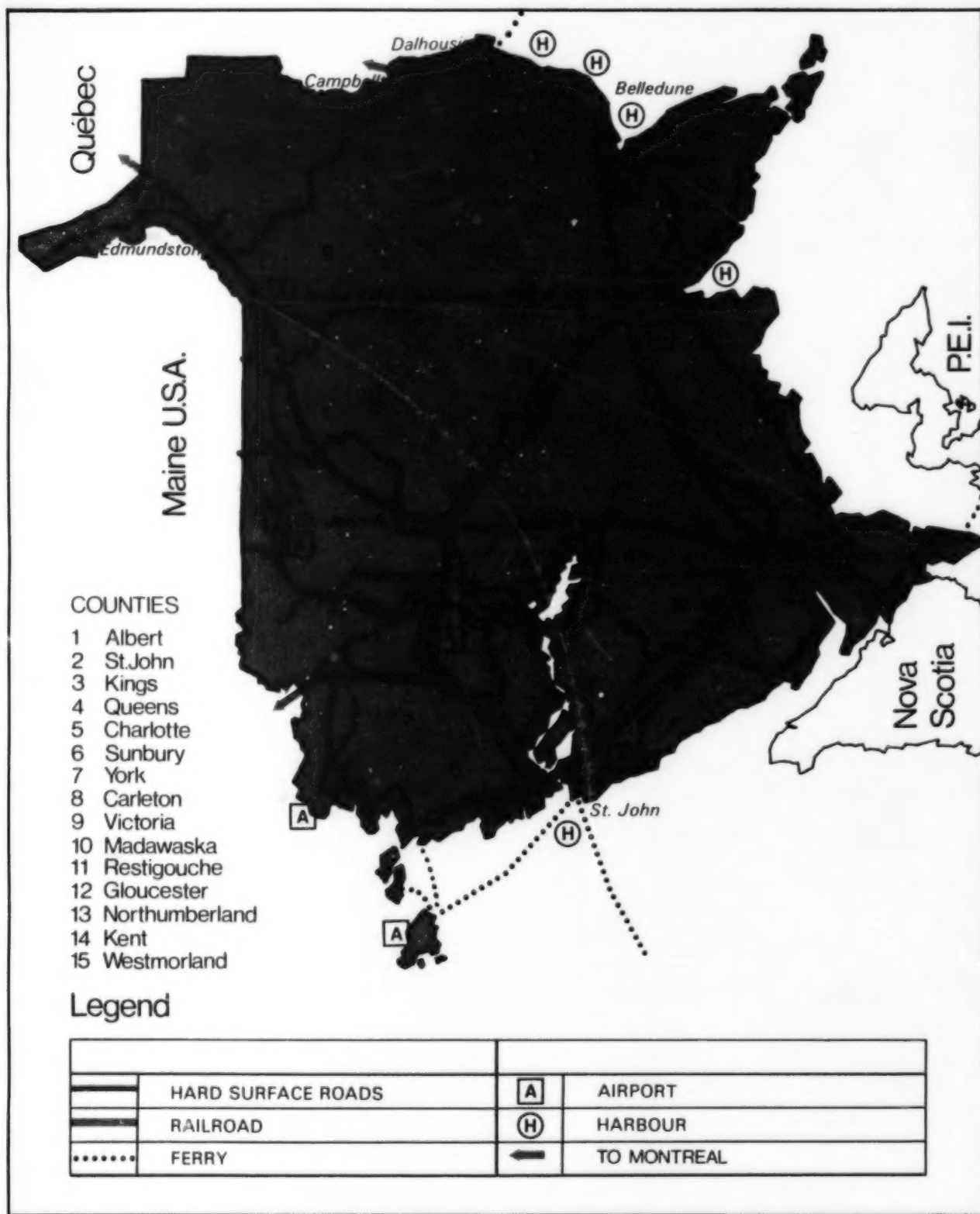
Craft Courses

- Fundy National Park
- Sunbury Shores Arts and Crafts (St. Andrews)

Cross-Country Trails

- eight provincial trail systems

Transportation Facilities



Highway Transportation

In New Brunswick there are approximately 1,400 miles of arterial highways and 1,300 miles of collector roads, 95 per cent of which are hard-surfaced. Over 10,000 miles of local roads provide additional access to most areas in the province. The main highway system, including 380 miles of the Trans-Canada Highway, links the province with the principal roads in neighbouring Quebec and Nova Scotia, as well as the interstate highway system in the U.S. eastern seaboard states.

A modern, efficient ferry service is operated by the federal government for automobiles, trucks and rail cars from New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island and another federal government ferry carrying autos and trucks connects Saint John, N.B. with Digby, N.S.

Passenger Services

Passenger services are provided on a regularly scheduled basis by highway buses on most routes in the province. Inter-connections can be made for bus travel between the province and other major centers in Canada and the U.S. The highway bus companies also accept small packages for terminal-to-terminal delivery, subject to dimensional and weight limitations.

Freight Movement

1. Regulations — New Brunswick regulations require persons and companies proposing to carry goods for reward or hire in the province, whether extra or intra-provincial, to secure a franchise from the New Brunswick Motor Carrier Board (MCB). Unprocessed products of the sea, land or forest, or goods of which the highway carrier is the bona fide owner, may be carried without an MCB license. Extra-provincial movements have to be authorized by each provincial or state authority through whose jurisdiction the movement is to take place.

2. Carriers and Services — Regular service directly to and from points in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the New England states is provided by a number of highway carriers, including those based in New Brunswick and outside the province. More than 1,000 individuals and companies are authorized by the MCB to provide highway transport services to, from, or within New Brunswick. Of these 85 per cent have the right of extra-provincial movement. Transit time between southern New Brunswick and Montreal is approximately 15 hours; Toronto, 24 hours; Halifax, five hours; and Boston, 13 hours.

3. Pool Car or Freight Forwarding Services — Freight forwarding services by both truck and rail are available in major New Brunswick centers for domestic shipments as well as for export-import traffic via the Port of Saint John.

4. Highway Weight and Size Limits — The maximum gross vehicle weight is restricted to 85,000 lbs. on all New Brunswick highways except for: portions of Routes 3 and 10, on which the gross weight of authorized truck-trailer combinations is 110,000 lbs.; and the following routes on which the gross weight allowed is 125,000 lbs.: Routes 1, 2, 4, 7, 16, 95, and portions of routes 3, 8, 11, 15, 100, 108, 117, 118, 126, 128, 275, 880 and 885. Vehicle size is limited to the following dimensions: length, 65 feet; width, 102 inches; height, 13.5 feet.

5. Rates and Charges — The rates and charges of highway carriers are not, in practice, regulated by the Motor Carrier Board, but rate schedules do have to be filed with the Board by each MCB license-holder.

6. Terminals and Local Delivery — Major trucking terminals are located at Edmundston, Hartland, Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton, Newcastle-Chatham, Bathurst, and Campbellton. Local deliveries radiate from these terminals to serve all other points in the province.

7. Equipment — Both gas and diesel-powered trucks are used in a wide variety of single-unit and combination vehicles. Equipment can be purchased, hired, rented or leased from retail sales outlets, rental agencies, truck brokers, other trucking companies, or private individuals in most areas. Most commodity types can be handled with existing equipment.

5. The Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission, Box 577, Moncton, N.B., an organization funded by the government of the four Atlantic Provinces, gives assistance to individuals, business and industry in determining transportation rates, shipping methods, shipping agents and companies and other technical matters relating to the movement of goods by all modes of transportation.

6. The Atlantic Provinces Trucking Association, Suite 201, 2 Pinehill Drive, Lower Sackville, N.B. B4C 1N5, is an association of area highway transport operators.

Rail Transportation

New Brunswick is served by both major Canadian railways, the federally-owned Canadian National Railway (CNR) and the privately-owned Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through its C.P. Rail Division. Each company has additional interests in trucking and shipping, and both are thus able to provide a variety of services through the parent and related companies for the transport of people and goods.

Both railways have extensive track systems that reach into most parts of this province as well as the other Atlantic provinces and the State of Maine. C.P. Rail operates a major terminal in Saint John and CNR has extensive yards and shop facilities in Moncton serving the Atlantic region. Passenger and freight train connections are made at Montreal for all western Canadian and U.S. points.

CNR maintains about 1,100 miles of main-line track while CPR has approximately 725 miles. In addition, numerous sidings are maintained at private and public installations and additional siding can be constructed by arrangement with the railway concerned.

Passenger Services

1. CNR — two trains daily in each direction, east-bound and westbound, are operated through Moncton. Transit time, Moncton to Montreal, is about 16 hours.
2. C.P. Rail — one train daily in each direction through Saint John. Transit time, Saint John to Montreal, is about 13 hours.

Freight Movement

1. CNR — six regularly scheduled freight trains in each direction are operated with an approximate transit time from Moncton to Montreal of 30 hours.
2. C.P. RAIL — two regularly scheduled freight trains are operated in each direction, 22 to 26 hours in transit from Montreal to Saint John.

Other Services Available (Both Railways)

1. Package and small parcel express services are available to the larger centers of New Brunswick,

providing overnight service to and from Montreal and Halifax. Local delivery of express freight is carried out in these same centers.

2. Direct intermodal container service into both major eastern Canadian ports is available. CNR moves these containers to its associated facility in Halifax, N.S., whereas C.P. Rail uses its nearby container-handling facility in Saint John.

3. With the introduction of the Servi-Centre concept, quick and efficient customer service is available anywhere in the province. A free-of-charge telephone connection is made to a centralized information office which uses the most modern telecommunication and computer equipment for car ordering and placing, tracing shipments, etc.

Rates and Charges

New Brunswick is in the Eastern Canadian territory for North American rate-making purposes and is in the so-called Maritime Freight Act "select territory". Shipments from and within this territory by rail and truck are supported by a federal subsidy paid to the carrier. Because of the assistance, rail transportation, particularly to western Canada, is often competitive with transportation charges for industry in Quebec and Ontario.

Rail Equipment

Both railways operate on standard gauge tracks (four feet eight inches), and are thus able to interchange equipment with all other North American railways. Each company does have a wide variety of its own equipment available that can be moved to any area as required. Tank cars for bulk liquids are not usually supplied by the railway, but are available from railway equipment builders on a lease basis.

Rail Transport Assistance

Both railways have regional offices in New Brunswick, and the services of the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission are freely available to provide technical traffic advice and assistance to business and industry.

Water Transportation

Several ports in New Brunswick accommodate ocean vessels: Saint John on the Bay of Fundy; and on the province's Gulf of St. Lawrence coast, Newcastle-Chatham, Bathurst, Belledune and Dalhousie. Two of these ports, Saint John and Belledune, are ice-free year-round; the others are opened to navigation by ice-breakers as required during the winter season.

A further number of smaller ports, piers and wharves exist all along the coastline and are used mainly by fishing vessels and pleasure craft. Important fish landings are St. Andrews, Black's Harbour, Beaver Harbour, Caraquet, Shippegan, Richibucto and Miramichi Bay.

Deep Water Terminals

In addition to these regular ports, New Brunswick possesses much of the deep water along the eastern Atlantic coastline. One deepwater oil terminal near Saint John, Canaport, has been in operation since 1970 and provides a minimum draft of 140 feet. Another terminal at Lorneville, Saint John Deep, is being developed along with an associated industrial complex. A minimum depth of 100 feet is available at the terminal.

Port Operations

The federal government's National Harbours Board has total responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the ports of Saint John and Belledune. In those other harbours important for the handling of imports and exports, public wharves are under the direction of the Marine Administration of the federal Ministry of Transport and other wharves are privately owned. Most of these ports have a local customs officer.

Shipping Lines

Major international shipping lines call at the year-round Port of Saint John and regular sailings on most world trade routes are available. Several container lines call regularly, providing frequent container service to northern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and Latin America, Australia-New Zealand and East Asia. Services are available as required to and from the other provincial ports.

Facilities and Equipment

The facilities available vary at each port for the handling of cargoes. Details would be most easily obtained from the "Canadian Ports and Seaway Directory" published by Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.

The Port of Saint John, as a major Canadian port, has extensive facilities for handling and stor-

ing all types of cargoes: general, bulk, refrigerated, container, etc. New facilities consisting of docks, storage areas and mobile equipment are in operation to handle the specialized cargoes of containers and forest products. Container cranes, heavy lift cranes, and many types of mobile loaders and trucks are available.

Within the harbour is the Saint John Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., the largest privately owned yard in Canada. The yard has construction and repair capability for ships up to 200,000 DWT.

Port Access

The arterial highway system of the province serves all ports either directly or with short connecting roads and can, therefore, be serviced by highway carriers on the major trucking routes. The Port of Saint John is well positioned in the regional and transcontinental transportation system, being at the junction of three all-weather arterial highways. This gives direct connection to Fredericton (65 miles) and the east-west Trans-Canada Highway, Moncton (120 miles) and the United States (85 miles). Ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence are served by arterial highway — Route No. 11.

Saint John is served by both major Canadian railways, the Canadian National and C.P. Rail, which provide fast and efficient handling and delivery of containerized and loose cargoes to interior Canadian points and to eastern and mid-west U.S. destinations. The mainline of the CNR also serves the other main harbours at Newcastle-Chatham, Belledune, Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton.

Other Services

The National Harbours Board maintains excellent security protection in the dock area, giving the port an enviable minimum pilferage rate. Pilots, tugs, barges, etc. along with all navigational, meteorological and emergency services are available in the Port of Saint John as well as in a number of other locations in New Brunswick. Additional information can be obtained from:

1. National Harbours Board, Prince William Street, Saint John, N.B.
2. Saint John Port Commission, City Hall, Saint John, N.B.
3. Transportation and Communications Policy Division, Department of Transportation, Box 6000, Kings Place, Fredericton, N.B.
4. Ministry of Transport, Marine Administration Building, Dock Street, Saint John, N.B.

DISTANCE IN MILES (KILOMETRES) FROM SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

	Sea*	Rail		Highway	
Alexandria	4,722				
Antwerp	3,000				
Barcelona	3,439				
Bermuda	801				
Boston	286			416	(665.6)
Buenos Aires	5,853				
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,526			885	(1,416.0)
Cherbourg	2,676				
Chicago	2,381	1,334	(2,134.4)	1,435	(2,296.0)
Detroit	1,748	1,051	(1,681.6)	1,148	(1,836.8)
Hamburg	3,176				
Kingston (Jamaica)	1,794				
Lagos, Nigeria	4,706				
Lisbon	2,685				
London (England)	2,977				
Melbourne	10,266				
Montreal	1,140	482	(771.2)	585	(936.0)
Nassau	1,405				
New Orleans	2,135			1,982	(3,171.2)
New York	486			642	(1,027.2)
Oslo	3,151				
Panama	2,338				
Rio de Janeiro	4,761				
San Francisco	5,583	3,597	(5,755.2)	3,675	(5,880.0)
Thunder Bay	2,352	1,466	(2,345.6)	1,636	(2,617.6)
Toronto	1,478	822	(1,315.2)	920	(1,472.0)
Vancouver	6,370	3,363	(5,380.8)	3,567	(5,707.2)
Winnipeg		1,890	(3,024.0)	2,080	(3,328.0)
Yokohama	10,020				

* Nautical Miles

Air Transportation

Mainline air services are provided to New Brunswick by two carriers, Air Canada and Eastern Provincial Airways, with jet aircraft. Five major airports are serviced by regular jet passenger flights, and two of these airports also handle the all-cargo flights of Air Canada.

Other smaller airports are located throughout the province with several operators licensed to carry out a variety of air services from them.

Passenger Service

Air Canada provides regularly scheduled passenger service flights to Fredericton, Saint John and Moncton with DC-9 jets. Direct connections are made to such places as Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Boston and New York, USA; Quebec City and Montreal, P.Q.; and Ottawa and Toronto, Ont. Connections to all other national and international destinations are made at Montreal.

Eastern Provincial Airways serves Moncton, Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham and Charlo in New Brunswick with regular passenger flights that pass through Montreal and other major Atlantic centers in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, and northern Quebec. Boeing 737 jets and prop aircraft are used. Connections are made to other national and international flights through Halifax, Montreal and Gander, Nfld.

Express Freight Service

Space is made available on all passenger flights for air express parcels and packages. Local pickup and delivery express service for Air Canada is available through Canadian National Railway express services. Same-day delivery to and/or from many out-of-province centers is possible.

Air Cargo Service

Air Canada operates nine regular cargo flights per week serving Toronto, Montreal, Moncton and Halifax. Irregular stops are made at Saint John when cargo demand exists. A DC-9 jet aircraft is used and loose, unitized and containerized shipments can be handled. Other centres in the province have cargo space made available on scheduled

passenger flights of Air Canada and Eastern Provincial Airways.

Other Services

Charter flights, aerial surveying and photogrammetry, aerial spraying, pilot training, and other services are all available in the province from various licensed operators. A complete list of those licensed in New Brunswick can be obtained from the Air Regulations Division, Ministry of Transport, Box 42, Moncton, N.B.

Airports

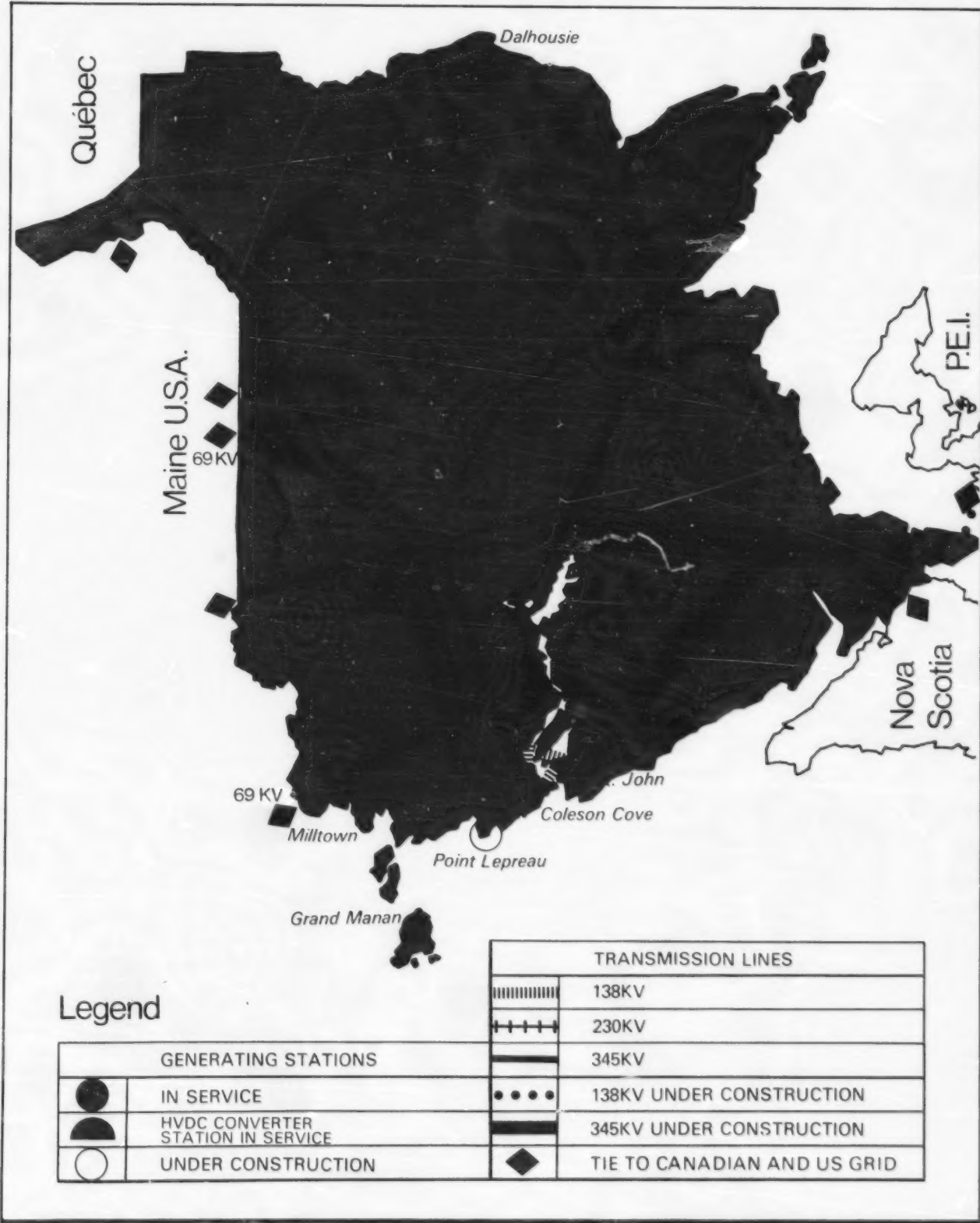
The five major airports in New Brunswick (located at Charlo, Chatham, Fredericton, Saint John, and Moncton) have IFR capability and are licensed public facilities with terminal buildings. An additional major airport is currently under construction at St. Leonard, which will serve the northwest part of the province.

All other airports operate on VFR, and those licensed for public use include Bathurst, Edmundston, St. Stephen, and Woodstock. Licensed private airstrips are at Douglastown, Grand Falls, McEwan, St. Leonard, and St. Quentin.

Air Transportation Assistance

1. The Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission, Box 577, Moncton, N.B. gives assistance with matters relating to technical traffic problems, rates and charges, etc.
2. The Ministry of Transport, Box 42, Moncton, N.B., administers all federal laws and regulations regarding air services. Standards set by MOT have to be met for aircraft airworthiness, pilot training, navigational equipment, safety, etc. Some airports are owned and operated by MOT but all have to meet their standards before being licensed. All operators of commercial air services have to be licensed by the ministry as well.
3. The Transportation and Communications Policy Division, Department of Transportation, Box 6000, Kings Place, Fredericton, N.B. is the provincial agency that deals with air transport matters.

Power Supply



Utilities

Telecommunications Services

The New Brunswick Telephone Company Limited, which was established in 1888, is the fourth largest investor-owned telephone company in Canada. NBTel, through its own facilities and through interconnecting arrangements linking its system with the world's major telephone systems, offers complete communications services to all of New Brunswick. These services include local exchange and long distance services, teletype, data, facsimile, closed-circuit television and other specialized transmission services. As of December 31, 1977, the company had 342,920 telephones in service and employed 2,671 people.

The company owns and operates the New Brunswick portion of the 10-member TransCanada Telephone system, formed in 1931 to provide and maintain long distance telephone facilities across Canada and to establish uniform operating procedures to speed the handling of long distance calls.

In recent years, expansion of NBTel's operations has been particularly rapid in order to meet the increased demand for communications services in its operating territory. Measured in terms of the number of telephones connected to its system, NBTel has grown by over 75 per cent in the last decade, and the volume of long distance traffic in 1977 is about 3.5 times the volume in 1967.

To meet the demand for a modern communications services in the province, the company is continuing its extensive expansion and modernization of plant and equipment, including the introduction of electronic switching systems. In 1971 the company completed the conversion to 100 per cent dial which gave New Brunswick the distinction of being the first province in Canada with an all-dial system. The company is also continuing its program of providing Direct Distance Dialing, with 96 per cent of its customers having access to this service. This program is expected to be completed in 1979.

NBTel holds an equity interest of approximately 30 per cent in Brunswick Square, a multi-million dollar retail-office-parking complex in downtown Saint John. The company leases over 200,000 square feet of office in the complex for its corporate headquarters.

Electric Energy

The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is a publicly-owned provincial Crown corpora-

tion. It was established by an Act of the New Brunswick Legislature in 1920 to generate and distribute power, under public ownership, to all areas of the province.

Today, the Commission owns and operates 14 generating stations in New Brunswick and supplies the power requirements of virtually the entire province either directly or indirectly. The total installed capacity is just over 2.1 million kilowatts, with Coleson Cove, a three-unit one million kilowatt oil-fired generating station, being the most recent addition to the grid system. By the early 1980's the total installed capacity on the NB Power system will exceed three million kilowatts. Generating additions at Mactaquac and Dalhousie by 1979 will each add over 200,000 kilowatts of hydro and thermal power respectively. An additional 630,000 kilowatts of electricity generated by nuclear power at Point Lepreau is scheduled to be on line in late 1980. Construction is well advanced at all three capital projects.

In addition to developing a provincial network of generation, transmission and distribution facilities, NB Power has developed a system of electrical interconnections with power utilities in Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the New England States. These interconnections provide the NB Power system with back-up capacity during emergencies and high demand periods, allow greater flexibility in planning maintenance and construction projects, and allow the utility to benefit from the purchase of large blocks of low-cost power and the sale of surplus energy when available.

Power rates in New Brunswick are competitive with those along the Atlantic seaboard and in Canada. The industrial power rate schedules of NB Power are divided into four classes based on size of electrical load. For further information, contact:

Commercial Manager
The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission
550 King Street
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 4X1

NB Power is now a province-wide operation serving more than 200,000 customers. Today NB Power employs over 2,800 people and has an annual payroll of over \$40 million.

Cities and Industrial Parks

Cities

There are six incorporated cities in the Province of New Brunswick. They are, in order of size, Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton, Bathurst, Edmundston and Campbellton.

Following are data summaries for each of the six cities accompanied by comparable data on a provincial basis. For further information or clarification, please contact:

Department of Commerce and Development
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

Saint John

POPULATION, 1977:

Metropolitan Area — 114,400
Current Growth Rate — 12% per decade
% Change 1971 - 77 — - 7.22

EMPLOYMENT INDEX¹ (1961 = 100),
1977: 128.1

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1977:

\$654.0 million
Per Capita: \$5,720

RETAIL SALES, 1977:

\$293.7 million
Per Capita: \$2,570

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS, 1977:

\$38,193 thousand

HOUSING STARTS, 1977 (No.): 516

MUNICIPAL TAX RATE, 1977:

\$1.1517 or \$.5759 per \$100
assessed, depending on area.

1 Firms employing 20 or more employees

SOURCES: Survey of Markets, Statistics Canada
and Municipal Journal

Moncton CA

POPULATION, 1977:

Census Agglomeration — 79,100
Current Growth Rate — 22% per decade
% Change, 1971 - 77 — + 12.52

EMPLOYMENT INDEX¹ (1961 = 100),
1977: 144.3

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1977:

\$482.2 million
Per Capita: \$6,090

RETAIL SALES, 1977:

\$275.1 million
Per Capita: \$3,480

* TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS, 1977:
\$13,077 thousand

HOUSING STARTS, 1977 (No.): 406

MUNICIPAL TAX RATE, 1977:
\$1.1114 per \$100 assessed

1 Firms employing 20 or more employees

* Moncton City

SOURCES: Survey of Markets, Statistics Canada
and Municipal Journal

Fredericton City

POPULATION, 1977:

City — 45,900
Current Growth Rate — 16% per decade
% Change, 1971 - 77 — + 9.55

*EMPLOYMENT INDEX¹ (1961 = 100)!
1977: 180.4

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1977:

\$283.9 million
Per Capita: \$6,190

RETAIL SALES, 1977:

\$202.6 million
Per Capita: \$4,410

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS, 1977:
\$29,644 thousand

HOUSING STARTS, 1977 (No.): 803

MUNICIPAL TAX RATE, 1977:
\$.8042 or \$.6031 per \$100
assessed, depending on area.

* Urban Area

1 Firms employing 20 or more employees

SOURCES: Survey of Markets, Statistics Canada
and Municipal Journal

Bathurst City

POPULATION, 1977:

City — 16,200

Current Growth Rate — 5% per decade

% Change, 1971 - 77 — 2.99

*EMPLOYMENT INDEX¹ (1961 = 100),
1977: 188.6

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1977:

\$90.4 million

Per Capita: \$5,570

RETAIL SALES, 1977:

\$68.3 million

Per Capita: \$4,200

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS, 1977:

\$6,603 thousand

*HOUSING STARTS, 1977 (No.): 47

MUNICIPAL TAX RATE, 1977:

\$1.0123 per \$100 assessed.

*Urban Area

1 Firms employing 20 or more employees

SOURCES: Survey of Markets, Statistics Canada
and Municipal Journal

Edmundston City

POPULATION, 1977:

City — 12,600

Current Growth Rate — 11% per decade

% Change, 1971 - 77 — - 6.66

*EMPLOYMENT INDEX¹ (1961 = 100),
1977: 131.9

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1977:

\$72.4 million

Per Capita: \$5,760

RETAIL SALES, 1977:

\$41.0 million

Per Capita: \$3,270

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS, 1977:

\$5,745 thousand

*HOUSING STARTS, 1977 (No.): 190

MUNICIPAL TAX RATE, 1977:

\$1.0425 or \$.80 per \$100
assessed, depending on area.

*Urban Area

1 Firms employing 20 or more employees

SOURCES: Survey of Markets, Statistics Canada
and Municipal Journal

Campbellton City

POPULATION, 1977:

City — 9,100

Current Growth Rate — 19% per decade

% Change, 1971 - 77 — - 11.65

*EMPLOYMENT INDEX¹ (1961 = 100),
1977: 115.1

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1977:

\$47.3 million

Per Capita: \$5,200

RETAIL SALES, 1977:

\$32.9 million

Per Capita: \$3,610

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS, 1977:

\$2,140 thousand

**HOUSING STARTS, 1977 (No.): 10

MUNICIPAL TAX RATE, 1977:

\$1.1732 per \$100 assessed

*Campbellton-Dalhousie

**Urban Area

1 Firms employing 20 or more employees

SOURCES: Survey of Markets, Statistics Canada
and Municipal Journal

New Brunswick

POPULATION, 1977:

686,400*

Current Growth Rate: 14% per decade

EMPLOYMENT INDEX¹ (1961 = 100),
1977: 131.1

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1977:

\$3,283.0 million

Per Capita: \$4,780

RETAIL SALES, 1977:

\$1,553.0 million

Per Capita: \$2,260

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS, 1977

\$178,237 thousand

HOUSING STARTS, 1977 (No.): 4,308

MUNICIPAL TAX RATES, 1977:

Rates vary throughout the province depending on the total cost of services a municipality must provide and the assessed property values in the municipality; the range is from a low of \$.0042 to a high of \$1.2724 per \$100 assessed value.

*Estimate

1 Firms employing 20 or more employees

SOURCES: Survey of Markets, Statistics Canada
and Municipal Journal

Industrial Parks

There are 42 industrial parks and sites throughout New Brunswick, four of which are being developed at the present time. Many parks are fully serviced, and provision of facilities to those which are not are continually being carried out.

NAME	OWNER
Atholville Industrial Site	Province of New Brunswick
Bas-Caraquet Industrial Park	Bas-Caraquet and private
Bathurst Forest Industrial Complex	Province of New Brunswick
Bathurst Industrial Park	Chaleur Regional Industrial Commission
Buctouche Industrial Site	Kent Industrial Commission
Caledonia Industrial Park	Moncton Industrial Development Ltd.
Caraquet Industrial Park	Economic Expansion Commission of the Peninsula
Champlain Industrial Park	Province of New Brunswick
Chatham Industrial Park	Miramichi Development Corporation
*Chipman Industrial Site	Grand Lake Development Corporation
Clair Industrial Park	Village of Clair
Dieppe Industrial Park	Dieppe Industrial Parks Ltd.
East Oromocto Industrial Park	Town of Oromocto
Fredericton Industrial Park	City of Fredericton
Grand Falls Industrial Park	Town of Grand Falls
Grandview Industrial Park	Saint John Parks Authority
Greater Moncton Industrial Park	Province of New Brunswick
Hartland Industrial Park	Town of Hartland
McAllister Industrial Park	Province of New Brunswick
Minto Industrial Site	Grand Lake Development Corporation
Miramichi Industrial Park	Miramichi Development Corporation
Moncton Industrial Development Park	Moncton Industrial Development Ltd.
Nackawic Industrial Park	Town of Nackawic
*Nashwaaksis Industrial Park	City of Fredericton
Petit-Rocher Industrial Site	Village of Petit-Rocher
Republic Industrial Site	City of Edmundston
Restigouche Industrial Park	Restigouche Development Corporation
Restigouche Industrial Site	Town of Oromocto
Rexton-Richibucto Industrial Site	Kent Industrial Commission
*Riverview Industrial Site	Town of Riverview
Saint-Hilaire Industrial Park	Northwest Regional Industrial Commission
Saint John Deep Industrial Park	Province of New Brunswick
Saint-Leonard Industrial Park	Town of Saint-Leonard
Shippegan Industrial Site	Economic Expansion Commission of the Peninsula
Spruce Lake Industrial Park	Province of New Brunswick
St. Stephen Industrial Site	Town of St. Stephen
Sussex Industrial Park	Town of Sussex
*Tracadie Industrial Park	Economic Expansion Commission of the Peninsula
Vanier Industrial Park	City of Fredericton
Victory Industrial Park	Canadian National Railways
Westmorland Chemical Park	Province of New Brunswick
Woodstock Industrial Park	Town of Woodstock
*Being Developed	

New Brunswick Industrial Assistance

The DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT has the major responsibility for the development of the manufacturing and processing sectors of the provincial economy.

Its objectives are to support and strengthen existing industries; attract new industry; increase the quality of employment; expand the tax base; maintain or improve levels of social or environmental quality; and alleviate regional disparities.

These objectives are achieved through four branches:

Commerce and Industry Services

The overall objective of the Commerce and Industry Services Branch is to improve the viability of New Brunswick companies through the provision of an extensive range of support programs in the fields of management, marketing, production, sales and distribution programs.

This Branch is responsible for: the provision of management, technical and product improvement services to provincial industry; the development of new or expanded markets for provincially manufactured or processed products; the development of the maximum local processing of provincial resources; and the provision of a high level of management, technical and financial services to provincial industries that are in danger of failure.

Industrial Development

The New Industry Development Division of this Branch is responsible for seeking out and processing new industrial development projects. The division aims to attract both foreign and Canadian industrial technology and entrepreneurship to a New Brunswick base.

In the area of regional development, the Branch coordinates the implementation of industrial aspects of the federal-provincial development agreements, which includes the provision of services to industrial parks and sites throughout the province.

The Branch also maintains close working relations with the ten regional industrial development commissions.

Investment Management

The Investment Management Branch is primarily responsible for the assessment of applications for financial assistance and the monitoring of industries receiving such assistance. The Branch administers assistance to industry provided through the New Brunswick Industrial Development Board, Provincial Holdings Ltd. and the Small Industry Financial Assistance Program.

The Branch includes a Small Business Section which assesses applications from smaller firms in the province.

The monitoring division of the Branch maintains close liaison with companies assisted.

Planning and Administration

This Branch is responsible for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs for industrial development in the province, the development of the Department's annual operating and capital budget, the assembly and distribution of statistical data as warranted by departmental activities, and inter-governmental relations.

The Administrative Services Division provides administrative support services to operating divisions of the Department.

For further information on the services provided by the Department, contact:

Department of Commerce and Development
Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B.
Canada E3B 5H1

ASSOCIATED AGENCIES

Agencies associated with the Department and reporting to the Minister of Commerce and Development, are:

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Board meets regularly to assess and to make recommendations on applications for financial assistance to manufacturers or processors who plan to establish a new plant; expand and/or modernize an existing facility; or need working capital. This assistance may take the form of a direct loan, a loan or bond guarantee, or the acquisition of shares in a company.

To be eligible for financial assistance the company must have attempted to obtain the required financing from conventional lending institutions.

For further information, contact:

The Secretary
New Brunswick Industrial Development Board
Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

**NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT APPEAL BOARD**

If an application for assistance is rejected, the applicant may request that his applications be reviewed by the Appeal Board.

For further information, contact:

The Secretary
New Brunswick Industrial Development
Appeal Board
Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

PROVINCIAL HOLDINGS LTD.

Provincial Holdings Ltd. is a Crown-owned corporation which holds and administers the Province's equity position in various companies. The agency may take an equity position in manufacturing and processing industries wishing to locate in New Brunswick. The extent of equity taken is negotiable and depends upon various factors in a particular proposal.

For further information, contact:

Secretary
Provincial Holdings Ltd.
Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H&

RESEARCH AND PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL

The Research and Productivity Council was established primarily to provide a source of technical support services for New Brunswick industry. The Council maintains a well-equipped centre for engineering and problem-solving, industrial research and development, and management consulting. RPC carries out research and problem-solving on a cost-recovery basis for clients in Canada and abroad. An industrial engineering service is made available to New Brunswick (and Prince Edward Island) companies by RPC through a National Research Council contract. In addition, the National Research Council, in cooperation with RPC, provides free technical information and assistance to New Brunswick (and P.E.I.) companies.

For further information, contact:

Research and Productivity Council
Box 1236
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

Regional Development Assistance

Small Industry Financial Assistance Program

The Small Industry Financial Assistance Program aims to encourage and assist the modernization, expansion and establishment of small industry. The areas eligible under this program include the New Brunswick counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Madawaska, Victoria, Sunbury, Queens and Charlotte. It is planned in future to extend the program to cover the remaining six counties.

The program provides interest-free forgivable loans of up to \$30,000 to new or existing manufacturing or processing companies, provided the average sales for the two most recent years of operation do not exceed \$500,000 per year. The program illustrates the importance which the Provincial Government attaches, on a continuing basis, to the development of a strong local economy.

Regional Industrial Commissions

The Provincial Government strongly believes that regional development cannot be achieved without the involvement of local communities. To encourage strong local input, the Department of

Commerce and Development has assisted municipalities in the establishment of industrial development bodies. Almost all the province is now covered by 10 regional industrial commissions, which facilitate the promotion of industry and commerce at the local level in New Brunswick.

Each commission is intended to be a coordinating body for the orderly development of its region, making maximum use of its potential, and providing maximum benefits to the area. Other common functions of the industrial commissions include: the preparation of an economic inventory on the region, providing useful data about business opportunity and the state of development of member communities; assisting to create a climate which will encourage local investments in local enterprises; planning for the physical accommodation of industry and the provision of good management for industrial parks; and acting as a source of information on the range of government assistance programs to encourage new industry and aid existing industry.

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONS

Economic Expansion Commission of the Peninsula Inc.

P.O. Box 940

Tracadie, N.B. EOC 2B0

Restigouche Development Corporation Inc.

P.O. Box 825

Campbellton, N.B. E3N 3H3

Chaleur Regional Industrial Commission Inc.

P.O. Box 640

435 King Avenue

Bathurst, N.B. E2A 1P6

Northwest Regional Industrial Commission Inc.

P.O. Box 490

1 Court Street

Edmundston, N.B. E3V 1S1

Kent Industrial Commission Inc.

P.O. Box 490

Buctouche, N.B. EOA 1G0

Grand Falls Region Development Commission Inc.

P.O. Box 566

Grand Falls, N.B. EOJ 1M0

Miramichi Development Corporation Inc.

155 Pleasant Street

Smith Building

P.O. Box 218

Newcastle, N.B. E1V 1Y3

Capital Region Development Commission Inc.

358 King Street

Fredericton, N.B. E3B 1E3

Saint John Fundy Region Development Commission Inc.

P.O. Box 1971

15 Market Square

Saint John, N.B. E2L 4L1

Central Maritime Industrial Development Commission Inc.

1234 Main Street

Terminal A Building

Moncton, N.B. E1C 1H7

Central Maritime Industrial Development Commission Inc.

31 Industrial Street

Dieppe, N.B. E1A 2B9

Federal Incentives

Under the federal Regional Development Incentives Act, the entire province of New Brunswick is a designated area. Industries can obtain cash grants, based on capital investment in the operation and the number of jobs created. The act applies to operations beginning commercial production by Dec. 31, 1981.

All manufacturing and most kinds of processing industries are eligible for incentives. Initial processing in a resource-based industry is, however, ineligible. Examples of initial processing include oil refining, wood pulp and newsprint while exceptions are petrochemical processes, the production of paper and paperboard from wood pulp, saw milling, and the processing of fish and agricultural products.

Two types of incentives available through the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion are:

1. *Primary Incentives*

A grant of up to 20 per cent of approved capital costs (machinery, equipment and buildings) can be paid for modernizing a plant or for expanding its present production. The authorized capital costs must be at least \$25,000.

2. *Combined Incentives*

A grant of up to 25 per cent of approved capital costs plus 30 per cent of wages and salaries can be paid for starting a new plant, or for expanding an existing plant to turn out a product which it cannot produce at the present time. For such projects, authorized capital costs may be as low

as \$5,000 provided the project will create at least five jobs. All incentive offers are subject to certain maximums related to the circumstances and composition of the projects.

Applicants for either type of incentive must have an equity of at least 20 per cent of the total capital to be employed in the operation.

Eight per cent of the incentive is paid after commercial production begins. The remaining 20 per cent is paid within 2-1/2 years for a primary incentive and within 3-1/2 years for a combined incentive.

LOAN GUARANTEES

DREE will also guarantee part of a loan under certain conditions.

Manufacturing and processing industries are eligible, as well as new commercial facilities with total capital costs of over \$100,000.

A guarantee cannot exceed 90 per cent of a total loan. The loan to be guaranteed cannot exceed 80 per cent of total capital cost after deduction of any incentive or assistance from any other level of government.

Detailed information on all federal incentives is available from:

Incentive Branch
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
590 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 578
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A6